



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>C12N 15/82, 15/29, A01H 5/00, 5/10</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 99/40209</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 12 August 1999 (12.08.99)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US99/02061 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 27 January 1999 (27.01.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 09/020,716                      9 February 1998 (09.02.98)                      US <b>(71) Applicant:</b> PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONAL, INC. [US/US]; 800 Capital Square, 400 Locust Street, Des Moines, IA 50309 (US). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> JUNG, Rudolf; 1549 Germania Drive, Des Moines, IA 50311 (US). BEACH, Larry, R.; 3939 Maquoketa Drive, Des Moines, IA 50311 (US). DRESS, Virginia, M.; 2203 N.W. 90th Street, Clive, IA 50325 (US). RAO, A., Gururaj; 4734 74th Street, Urbandale, IA 50322 (US). RANCH, Jerome, P.; 218 Wilson Road, West Des Moines, IA 50266 (US). ERTL, David, S.; 3325 335th Street, Waukee, IA 50265 (US). HIGGINS, Regina, K.; 1545 44th Street, Des Moines, IA 50311 (US). <b>(74) Agents:</b> MICHEL, Marianne, H. et al.; 7100 N.W. 62nd Avenue, Darwin Building, Johnston, IA 50131-1000 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> ALTERATION OF AMINO ACID COMPOSITIONS IN SEEDS		
<b>(57) Abstract</b>		
<p>The present invention provides a plant seed the endosperm of which is characterized as having an elevated level of a preselected amino acid. The present invention also provides expression cassettes, vectors, plants, plant cells and a method for enhancing the nutritional value of seeds.</p>		

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## ALTERATION OF AMINO ACID COMPOSITIONS IN SEEDS

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Feed formulations based on crop plants must typically be supplemented with specific amino acids to provide animals with essential nutrients which are necessary for their growth. This supplementation is necessary because, in general, crop plants contain low proportions of several amino acids which are essential for, and cannot be synthesized by, monogastric animals.

The seeds of crop plants contain different classes of seed proteins. The amino acid composition of these seeds reflects the composition of the prevalent classes of proteins. Amino acid limitations are usually due to amino acid deficiencies of these prevalent protein classes.

Among the amino acids necessary for animal nutrition, those that are of limited availability in crop plants include methionine, lysine, and threonine. Attempts to increase the levels of these amino acids by breeding, mutant selection, and/or changing the composition of the storage proteins accumulated in the seeds of crop plants, have met with limited success, or were accompanied by a loss in yield.

For example, although seeds of corn plants containing a mutant transcription factor, (opaque 2), or a mutant  $\alpha$ -zein gene, (floury 2), exhibit elevated levels of total and bound lysine, there is an altered seed endosperm structure which is more susceptible to damage and pests. Significant yield losses are also typical.

An alternative means to enhance levels of free amino acids in a crop plant is the modification of amino acid biosynthesis in the plant. The introduction of a feedback-regulation-insensitive dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase ("DHDPS") gene, which encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the first reaction unique to the lysine biosynthetic pathway, into plants has resulted in an increase in the levels of free lysine in the leaves and seeds of those plants. An increase in the levels of free lysine in the embryo results in reduced amount of oil in the seed. Further free lysine can be lost during the wet milling process reducing the feed value of the gluten product of the process.

The expression of the *lysC* gene, which encodes a mutant bacterial aspartate kinase that is desensitized to feedback inhibition by lysine and threonine, from a seed-specific promoter in tobacco plants, has resulted in an increase in methionine and threonine biosynthesis in the seeds of those plants. See Karchi, *et al.*; The Plant J.; Vol. 3; p. 721;

(1993). However, expression of the *lysC* gene results in only a 6-7% increase in the level of total threonine or methionine in the seed. The expression of the *lysC* gene in seeds has a minimal impact on the nutritional value of those seeds and, thus, supplementation of feed containing *lysC* transgenic seeds with amino acids, such as methionine and threonine, is still required.

There are additional molecular genetic strategies available for enhancing the amino acid quality of plant proteins. Each involves molecular manipulation of plant genes and the generation of transgenic plants.

Protein sequence modification involves the identification of a gene encoding a major protein, preferably a storage protein, as the target for modification to contain more codons of essential amino acids. An important aspect of this approach is to be able to select a region of the protein that can be modified without affecting the overall structure, stability, function, and other cellular and nutritional properties of the protein.

The development of DNA synthesis technology allows the design and synthesis of a gene encoding a new protein with desirable essential amino acid compositions. For example, researchers have synthesized a 292-base pair DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide composed of 80% essential amino acids and used it with the nopaline synthetase (NOS) promoter to construct a chimeric gene. Expression of this gene in the tuber of transgenic potato has resulted in an accumulation of this protein at a level of 0.02% to 0.35% of the total plant protein. This low level accumulation is possibly due to the weak NOS promoter and/or the instability of the new protein.

Tobacco has been used as a test plant to demonstrate the feasibility of this approach by transferring a chimeric gene containing the bean phaseolin promoter and the cDNA of a sulfur-rich protein Brazil Nut Protein ("BNP"), (18 mol% methionine and 8 mol% cysteine) into tobacco. Amino acid analysis indicates that the methionine content in the transgenic seeds is enhanced by 30% over that of the untransformed seeds. This same chimeric gene has also been transferred into a commercial crop, canola, and similar levels of enhancement were achieved.

However, an adverse effect is that lysine content decreases. Additionally, BNP has been identified as a major food allergen. Thus it is neither practical nor desirable to use BNP to enhance the nutritional value of crop plants.

Thus, there is a need to improve the nutritional value of plant seeds. The genetic modification should not be accompanied by detrimental side effects such as allergenicity, anti-nutritional quality or poor yield.

## 5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a seed, the endosperm of which contains elevated levels of an essential amino acid.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide methods for increasing the nutritional value of feed.

10 It is a further object of the present invention to provide methods for genetically modifying seeds so as to increase amounts of essential amino acids which are present in relatively low amounts in unmodified seeds.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide methods for increasing the nutritional content of seeds without detrimental side effects such as allergenicity or anti-  
15 nutritional quality.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide methods for increasing the nutritional content of seeds while maintaining a high yield.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a method for the expression of a polypeptide in a seed having levels of a preselected amino acid sufficient to reduce or  
20 obviate feed supplementation.

According to the present invention a transformed plant seed is provided, the endosperm of which is characterized as having an elevated level of at least one preselected amino acid compared to a seed from a corresponding plant which has not been transformed, wherein the amino acid is lysine, threonine, or tryptophan and optionally a  
25 sulfur-containing amino acid.

Also provided is a seed from a plant which has been transformed to express a heterologous protein in the endosperm of the seed, wherein the seed exhibits an elevated level of an essential amino acid.

An expression cassette is also provided comprising a seed endosperm-preferred  
30 promoter operably linked to a structural gene encoding a polypeptide having an elevated level of a preselected amino acid. Transformed plants and seeds containing the expression cassette are also provided.

A method for elevating the level of a preselected amino acid in the endosperm of plant seed is also provided. The method comprises the transformation of plant cells by introducing the expression cassette, recovering the transformed cells, regenerating a transformed plant and collecting the seeds therefrom.

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## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

As used herein, a “structural gene ” means an exogenous or recombinant DNA sequence or segment that encodes a polypeptide.

As used herein, “recombinant DNA” is a DNA sequence or segment that has been  
10 isolated from a cell, purified, synthesized or amplified.

As used herein, “isolated” means either physically isolated from the cell or synthesized *in vitro* on the basis of the sequence of an isolated DNA segment.

As used herein, the term “increased” or “elevated” levels of the preselected amino acid in a protein means that the protein contains an elevated amount of a preselected amino  
15 acid compared to the amount in an average protein.

As used herein, “increased” or “elevated” levels or amounts of preselected amino acids in a transformed plant or seed are levels which are greater than the levels or amounts in the corresponding untransformed plant or seed.

As used herein, “polypeptide” means proteins, protein fragments, modified  
20 proteins, amino acid sequences and synthetic amino acid sequences.

As used herein, “transformed plant” means a plant which comprises a structural gene which is introduced into the genome of the plant by transformation.

As used herein, “untransformed plant” refers to a wild type plant, i.e., one where the genome has not been altered by the introduction of the structural gene.

As used herein, “plant” includes but is not limited to plant cells, plant tissue and  
25 plant seeds.

As used herein, “seed endosperm-preferred promoter” is a promoter which preferentially promotes expression of the structural gene in the endosperm of the seed.

As used herein with respect to a structural gene encoding a polypeptide, the term  
30 “expresses” means that the structural gene is incorporated into the genome of cells, so that the product encoded by the structural gene is produced within the cells.

As used herein, the term "essential amino acid" means an amino acid which is synthesized only by plants or microorganisms or which is not produced by animals in sufficient quantities to support normal growth and development.

As used herein, the term "high lysine content protein" means that the protein has at least about 7 mole % lysine, preferably about 7 mole % to about 50 mole % lysine, more preferably about 7 mole % to about 40 mole % lysine and most preferably about 7 mole % to about 30 mole %.

As used herein, the term "high sulfur content protein" means that the protein contains at least about 6 mole % methionine and/or cysteine, preferably about 6 mole % to about 40 mole %, more preferably about 6 mole % to about 30 mole % and most preferably 6 mole % to 25 mole %.

The present invention provides a transformed plant seed, the endosperm of which is characterized as having an elevated level of a preselected amino acid compared to the seed of a corresponding plant which has not been transformed. It is preferred that the level of preselected amino acid is elevated in the endosperm in preference to other parts of the seed.

The preselected amino acid is an essential amino acid such as lysine, cysteine, methionine, threonine, tryptophan, arginine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, histidine or combinations thereof, preferably, the preselected amino acid is lysine, threonine, cysteine, tryptophan, or combinations thereof and optionally methionine. It is especially preferred that the polypeptide has an increased content of lysine as well as a sulfur containing amino acid, i.e., methionine and/or cysteine.

The polypeptide can be an endogenous or heterologous protein. When an endogenous protein is expressed, the preselected amino acid is lysine, cysteine, threonine, tryptophan, arginine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, histidine or combinations thereof and optionally methionine. When the protein is a heterologous protein, any of the above described preselected amino acids or combinations thereof is present in elevated amounts.

Generally the amount of preselected amino acid in the seed of the present invention is at least about 10 percent by weight greater than in a corresponding untransformed seed, preferably about 10 percent by weight to about 10 times greater, more preferably about 15 percent by weight to about 10 times greater and most preferably about 20 percent to about 10 times greater.

A polypeptide having an elevated amount of the preselected amino acid is expressed in the transformed plant seed endosperm in an amount sufficient to increase the amount of at least one preselected amino acid in the seed of the transformed plant, relative to the amount of the preselected amino acid in the seed of a corresponding untransformed plant.

The choice of the structural gene is based on the desired amino acid composition of the polypeptide encoded by the structural gene, and the ability of the polypeptide to accumulate in seeds. The amino acid composition of the polypeptide can be manipulated by methods, such as site-directed mutagenesis of the structural gene encoding the polypeptide, so as to result in expression of a polypeptide that is increased in the amount of a particular amino acid. For example, site-directed mutagenesis can be used to increase levels of lysine, methionine, cysteine, threonine and/or tryptophan and/or to decrease levels of asparagine and/or glutamine.

The derivatives differ from the wild-type protein by one or more amino acid substitutions, insertions, deletions or the like. Typically, amino acid substitutions are conservative. In the regions of homology to the native sequence, variants preferably have at least 90% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least 95% identity.

Typical examples of suitable proteins include barley chymotrypsin inhibitor, barley alpha hordothionin, soybean 2S albumin proteins, rice high methionine protein and sunflower high methionine protein and derivatives of each protein.

Barley alpha hordothionin has been modified to increase the level of particular amino acids. The sequences of genes which express modified alpha hordothionin proteins with enhanced essential amino acids are based on the mRNA sequence of the native *Hordeum vulgare* alpha hordothionin gene (accession number X05901, Ponz *et al.* 1986 Eur. J. Biochem. 156:131-135).

Modified hordothionin proteins are described in U.S. Ser. Nos. 08/838,763 filed April 10, 1997; 08/824,379 filed March 26, 1997; 08/824,382 filed March 26, 1997; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,703,409 issued December 30, 1997 the disclosures of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference.

Alpha hordothionin is a 45-amino acid protein which is stabilized by four disulfide bonds resulting from eight cysteine residues. In its native form, the protein is especially rich in arginine and lysine residues, containing 5 residues (10%) of each. However, it is devoid of the essential amino acid methionine.



Alpha hordothionin has been modified to increase the amount of various amino acids such as lysine, threonine or methionine. The protein has been synthesized and the three-dimensional structure determined by computer modeling. The modeling of the protein predicts that the ten charged residues (arginine at positions 5, 10, 17, 19 and 30, and lysine at positions 1, 23, 32, 38 and 45) all occur on the surface of the molecule. The side chains of the polar amino acids (asparagine at position 11, glutamine at position 22 and threonine at position 41) also occur on the surface of the molecule. Furthermore, the hydrophobic amino acids, (such as the side chains of leucine at positions 8, 15, 24 and 33 and valine at position 18) are also solvent- accessible.

The Three-dimensional modeling of the protein indicates that the arginine residue at position 10 is important to retention of the appropriate 3-dimensional structure and possible folding through hydrogen bond interactions with the C-terminal residue of the protein. A lysine, methionine or threonine substitution at that point would disrupt this hydrogen bonding network, leading to a destabilization of the structure. The synthetic peptide having this substitution could not be made to fold correctly, which supported this analysis. Conservation of the arginine residue at position 10 provides a protein which folds correctly.

Alpha hordothionin has been modified to contain 12 lysine residues in the mature hordothionin peptide, referred to as HT12. (Rao *et al.* 1994 Protein Engineering 7(12):1485-1493 and WO 94/16078 published July 21, 1994) The disclosure of each of these is incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Further analysis of substitutions which would not alter the 3-dimensional structure of the molecule led to replacement of Asparagine-11, Glutamine-22 and Threonine-41 with lysine residues with virtually no steric hindrance. The resulting compound contains 27% lysine residues.

Other combinations of these substitutions were also made, including changes in amino acid residues at one or more of positions 5, 11, 17, 19, 22, 30 and 41 are lysine, and the remainder of the residues at those positions are the residues at the corresponding positions in the wild type hordothionin.

Since threonine is a polar amino acid, the surface polar amino acid residues, asparagine at position 11 and glutamine at position 22, can be substituted; and the charged amino acids, lysine at positions 1, 23, 32 and 38 and arginine at positions 5, 17, 19, and 30,

can also be substituted with threonine. The molecule can be synthesized by solid phase peptide synthesis.

While the above sequence is illustrative of the present invention, it is not intended to be a limitation. Threonine substitutions can also be performed at positions containing charged amino acids. Only arginine at position 10 and lysine at position 45 are important for maintaining the structure of the protein. One can also substitute at the sites having hydrophobic amino acids. These include positions 8, 15, 18 and 24.

Since methionine is a hydrophobic amino acid, the surface hydrophobic amino acid residues, leucine at positions 8, 15, and 33, and valine at position 18, were substituted with methionine. The surface polar amino acids, asparagine at position 11, glutamine at position 22 and threonine at position 41, are substituted with methionine. The molecule is synthesized by solid phase peptide synthesis and folds into a stable structure. It has seven methionine residues (15.5%) and, including the eight cysteines, the modified protein has a sulfur amino acid content of 33%.

While the above-described proteins are illustrative of suitable polypeptides which can be expressed in the transformed plant, it is not intended to be a limitation. Methionine substitutions can also be performed at positions containing charged amino acids. Only arginine at position 10 is important for maintaining the structure of the protein through a hydrogen-bonding network with serine at position 2 and lysine at position 45. Thus, one can substitute methionine for lysine at positions 1, 23, 32, and/or 38, and for arginine at positions 5, 17, 19 and/or 30.

Many other proteins are also appropriate, for example the protein encoded by the structural gene can be a lysine and/or sulfur rich seed protein, such as the soybean 2S albumin described in U.S. Ser. No. 08/618,911 filed March 20, 1996, and the chymotrypsin inhibitor from barley, Williamson *et al.*, Eur. J Biochem 165: 99-106 (1987), the disclosures of each are incorporated by reference.

Derivatives of these genes can be made by site directed mutagenesis to increase the level of preselected amino acids in the encoded polypeptide. For example the gene encoding for the barley high lysine polypeptide (BHL), is derived from barley chymotrypsin inhibitor, U.S. Ser. No. 08/740,682 filed November 1, 1996 and PCT/US97/20441 filed October 31, 1997, the disclosures of each are incorporated herein by reference. The gene encoding for the enhanced soybean albumin gene (ESA), is

derived from soybean 2S albumin described in U.S. Ser. No. 08/618,911, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Other examples of sulfur-rich plant proteins within the scope of the invention include plant proteins enriched in cysteine but not methionine, such as the wheat endosperm purothionine (Mak and Jones; Can. J. Biochem.; Vol. 22; p. 83J; (1976);  
5 incorporated herein in its entirety by reference), the pea low molecular weight albumins (Higgins, *et al.*; J. Biol. Chem.; Vol. 261; p. 11124; (1986); incorporated herein in its entirety by reference) as well as 2S albumin genes from other organisms. See, for example, Coulter, *et al.*; J. Exp. Bot.; Vol. 41; p. 1541; (1990); incorporated herein in its  
10 entirety by reference.

Such proteins also include methionine-rich plant proteins such as from sunflower seed (Lilley, *et al.*; In: Proceedings of the World Congress on Vegetable Protein Utilization in Human Foods and Animal Feedstuffs; Applewhite, H. (ed.); American Oil Chemists Soc.; Champaign, IL; pp. 497-502; (1989); incorporated herein in its entirety by  
15 reference), corn (Pedersen, *et al.*; J. Biol. Chem. p. 261; p. 6279; (1986); Kirihara, *et al.*; Gene, Vol. 71; p. 359; (1988); both incorporated herein in its entirety by reference), and rice (Musumura, *et al.*; Plant Mol. Biol.; Vol. 12; p. 123; (1989); incorporated herein in its entirety by reference).

The present invention also provides a method for genetically modifying plants to  
20 increase the level of at least one preselected amino acid in the endosperm of the seed so as to enhance the nutritional value of the seeds.

The method comprises the introduction of an expression cassette into regenerable plant cells to yield transformed plant cells. The expression cassette comprises a seed endosperm-preferred promoter operably linked to a structural gene encoding a polypeptide  
25 elevated in content of the preselected amino acid.

A fertile transformed plant is regenerated from the transformed cells, and seeds are isolated from the plant. The structural gene is transmitted through a complete normal sexual cycle of the transformed plant to the next generation.

The polypeptide is synthesized in the endosperm of seed of the plant which has  
30 been transformed by insertion of the expression cassette described above. The sequence for the nucleotide molecule, either RNA or DNA, can readily be derived from the amino acid sequence for the selected polypeptide using standard reference texts.

Plants which can be used in the method of the invention include monocotyledonous cereal plants. Preferred plants include maize, wheat, rice, barley, oats, sorghum, millet and rye. The most preferred plant is maize.

Seeds derived from plants regenerated from transformed plant cells, plant parts or plant tissues, or progeny derived from the regenerated transformed plants, may be used directly as feed or food, or further processing may occur.

### Transformation

The transformation of plants in accordance with the invention may be carried out in essentially any of the various ways known to those skilled in the art of plant molecular biology. These include, but are not limited to, microprojectile bombardment, microinjection, electroporation of protoplasts or cells comprising partial cell walls, and *Agrobacterium*-mediated DNA transfer.

#### I. DNA Used for Transformation

DNA useful for introduction into plant cells includes DNA that has been derived or isolated from any source, that may be subsequently characterized as to structure, size and/or function, chemically altered, and later introduced into the plant.

An example of DNA “derived” from a source, would be a DNA sequence or segment that is identified as a useful fragment within a given organism, and which is then synthesized in essentially pure form. An example of such DNA “isolated” from a source would be a useful DNA sequence that is excised or removed from the source by chemical means, e.g., by the use of restriction endonucleases, so that it can be further manipulated, e.g., amplified, for use in the invention, by the methodology of genetic engineering.

Therefore, useful DNA includes completely synthetic DNA, semi-synthetic DNA, DNA isolated from biological sources, and DNA derived from RNA. The DNA isolated from biological sources, or DNA derived from RNA, includes, but is not limited to, DNA or RNA from plant genes, and non-plant genes such as those from bacteria, yeasts, animals or viruses. The DNA or RNA can include modified genes, portions of genes, or chimeric genes, including genes from the same or different genotype.

The term “chimeric gene” or “chimeric DNA” is defined as a gene or DNA sequence or segment comprising at least two DNA sequences or segments from species which do not recombine DNA under natural conditions, or which DNA sequences or

segments are positioned or linked in a manner which does not normally occur in the native genome of untransformed plant.

A structural gene of the invention can be identified by standard methods, e.g., enrichment protocols, or probes, directed to the isolation of particular nucleotide or amino acid sequences. The structural gene can be identified by obtaining and/or screening of a DNA or cDNA library generated from nucleic acid derived from a particular cell type, cell line, primary cells, or tissue.

Screening for DNA fragments that encode all or a portion of the structural gene can be accomplished by screening plaques from a genomic or cDNA library for hybridization to a probe of the structural gene from other organisms or by screening plaques from a cDNA expression library for binding to antibodies that specifically recognize the polypeptide encoded by the structural gene.

DNA fragments that hybridize to a structural gene probe from other organisms and/or plaques carrying DNA fragments that are immunoreactive with antibodies to the polypeptide encoded by the structural gene can be subcloned into a vector and sequenced and/or used as probes to identify other cDNA or genomic sequences encoding all or a portion of the structural gene.

Portions of the genomic copy or copies of the structural gene can be partially sequenced and identified by standard methods including either DNA sequence homology to other homologous genes or by comparison of encoded amino acid sequences to known polypeptide sequences.

Once portions of the structural gene are identified, complete copies of the structural gene can be obtained by standard methods, including cloning or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) synthesis using oligonucleotide primers complementary to the structural gene. The presence of an isolated full-length copy of the structural gene can be verified by comparison of its deduced amino acid sequence with the amino acid sequence of native polypeptide sequences.

As discussed above, the structural gene encoding the polypeptide can be modified to increase the content of particular amino acid residues in that polypeptide by methods well known to the art, including, but not limited to, site-directed mutagenesis. Thus, derivatives of naturally occurring polypeptides can be made by nucleotide substitution of the structural gene so as to result in a polypeptide having a different amino acid at the position in the polypeptide which corresponds to the codon with the nucleotide

substitution. The introduction of multiple amino acid changes in a polypeptide can result in a polypeptide which is significantly enriched in a preselected amino acid.

As noted above, the choice of the polypeptide encoded by the structural gene will be based on the amino acid composition of the polypeptide and its ability to accumulate in seeds. The amino acid can be chosen for its nutritional value to produce a value-added trait to the plant or plant part. Amino acids desirable for value-added traits, as well as a source to limit synthesis of an endogenous protein include, but are not limited to, lysine, threonine, tryptophan, methionine, and cysteine.

#### 10 Expression Cassettes and Expression Vectors

According to the present invention, a structural gene is identified, isolated, and combined with a seed endosperm-preferred promoter to provide a recombinant expression cassette.

The construction of such expression cassettes which can be employed in conjunction with the present invention are well known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. See, e.g., Sambrook, *et al.*; Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual; Cold Spring Harbor, New York; (1989); Gelvin, *et al.*; Plant Molecular Biology Manual; (1990); Plant Biotechnology: Commercial Prospects and Problems, eds Prakash, *et al.*; Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.; New Delhi, India; (1993); and Heslot, *et al.*; Molecular Biology and Genetic Engineering of Yeasts; CRC Press, Inc., USA; (1992); each incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Preferred promoters useful in the practice of the invention are those seed endosperm-preferred promoters that allow expression of the structural gene selectively in seed endosperm to avoid any potential deleterious effects associated with the expression of the structural gene in the embryo.

It has been found that when endosperm-preferred promoters are employed, the total level of the preselected amino acid in the seed is increased compared to a seed produced by employing an embryo-preferred promoter, such as the globulin1 promoter. When the globulin1 promoter is employed, the polypeptide is expressed by the structural gene, but the total amount of the preselected amino acid is not increased.

Examples of suitable promoters include, but are not limited to, 27 kD gamma zein promoter and waxy promoter. See the following sites relating to the 27kD gamma zein promoter: Boronat,A., Martinez,M.C., Reina,M., Puigdomenech,P. and Palau,J.; Isolation

and sequencing of a 28 kD glutelin-2 gene from maize: Common elements in the 5' flanking regions among zein and glutelin genes; Plant Sci. 47, 95-102 (1986) and Reina, M., Ponte, I., Guillen, P., Boronat, A. and Palau, J., Sequence analysis of a genomic clone encoding a Zc2 protein from Zea mays W64 A, Nucleic Acids Res. 18 (21), 6426 (1990). See the following site relating to the waxy promoter: Kloesgen, R.B., Gierl, A., Schwarz-Sommer, ZS. and Saedler, H., Molecular analysis of the waxy locus of Zea mays, Mol. Gen. Genet. 203, 237-244 (1986). The disclosures each of these are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

However, other endosperm-preferred promoters can be employed.

## II. DELIVERY OF DNA TO CELLS

The expression cassette or vector can be introduced into prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells by currently available methods which are described in the literature. See for example, Weising *et al.*, Ann. Rev. Genet. 2: 421-477 (1988). For example, the expression cassette or vector can be introduced into plant cells by methods including, but not limited to, *Agrobacterium*-mediated transformation, electroporation, PEG poration, microprojectile bombardment, microinjection of plant cell protoplasts or embryogenic callus, silicon fiber delivery, infectious viruses or viroids such as retroviruses, the use of liposomes and the like, all in accordance with well-known procedures.

The introduction of DNA constructs using polyethylene glycol precipitation is described in Paszkowski *et al.*, Embo J. 3: 2717-2722 (1984). Electroporation techniques are described in Fromm *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 82: 5324 (1985). Ballistic transformation techniques are described in Klein *et al.*, Nature 327: 70-73 (1987). The disclosure of each of these is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Introduction and expression of foreign genes in plants has been shown to be possible using the T-DNA of the tumor-inducing (Ti) plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. Using recombinant DNA techniques and bacterial genetics, a wide variety of foreign DNAs can be inserted into T-DNA in *Agrobacterium*. Following infection by the bacterium containing the recombinant Ti plasmid, the foreign DNA is inserted into the host plant chromosomes, thus producing a genetically engineered cell and eventually a genetically engineered plant. A second approach is to introduce root-inducing (Ri) plasmids as the gene vectors.

*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*-mediated transformation techniques are well described in the literature. See, for example Horsch *et al.*, Science 233: 496-498 (1984), and Fraley *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 80: 4803 (1983). *Agrobacterium* transformation of maize is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,550,318. The disclosure of each of these is incorporated  
5 herein in its entirety by reference.

Other methods of transfection or transformation include (1) *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*-mediated transformation (see, e.g., Lichtenstein and Fuller In: Genetic Engineering, vol. 6, PWJ Rigby, Ed., London, Academic Press, 1987; and Lichtenstein, C. P., and Draper, J., In: DNA Cloning, Vol. II, D. M. Glover, Ed., Oxford, IRI Press, 1985).  
10 Application PCT/US87/02512 (WO 88/02405 published Apr. 7, 1988) describes the use of *A. rhizogenes* strain A4 and its Ri plasmid along with *A. tumefaciens* vectors pARC8 or pARC16 (2) liposome-mediated DNA uptake (see, e.g., Freeman *et al.*, Plant Cell Physiol. 25: 1353, 1984), (3) the vortexing method (see, e.g., Kindle, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 87: 1228, (1990). The disclosure of each of these is incorporated herein in its entirety by  
15 reference.

DNA can also be introduced into plants by direct DNA transfer into pollen as described by Zhou *et al.*, Methods in Enzymology, 101:433 (1983); D. Hess, Intern Rev. Cytol., 107:367 (1987); Luo *et al.*, Plant Mol. Biol. Reporter, 6:165 (1988). The disclosure of each of these is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

20 Expression of polypeptide coding genes can be obtained by injection of the DNA into reproductive organs of a plant as described by Pena *et al.*, Nature, 325.:274 (1987). The disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

DNA can also be injected directly into the cells of immature embryos and the rehydration of desiccated embryos as described by Neuhaus *et al.*, Theor. Appl. Genet.,  
25 75:30 (1987); and Benbrook *et al.*, in Proceedings Bio Expo 1986, Butterworth, Stoneham, Mass., pp. 27-54 (1986). The disclosure of each of these is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Plant cells useful for transformation include cells cultured in suspension cultures, callus, embryos, meristem tissue, pollen, and the like.

30 A variety of plant viruses that can be employed as vectors are known in the art and include cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV), geminivirus, brome mosaic virus, and tobacco mosaic virus.



Typical vectors useful for expression of genes in higher plants are well known in the art and include vectors derived from the tumor-inducing (Ti) plasmid of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* described by Rogers *et al.*, Meth. In Enzymol., 153:253-277 (1987). These vectors are plant integrating vectors in that on transformation, the vectors integrate a portion of vector DNA into the genome of the host plant. The disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

A particularly preferred vector is a plasmid, by which is meant a circular double-stranded DNA molecule which is not a part of the chromosomes of the cell. Exemplary *A. tumefaciens* vectors useful herein are plasmids pKYLX6 and pKYLX7 of Schardl *et al.*, Gene, 61:1-11 (1987) and Berger *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 86:8402-8406 (1989). Another useful vector herein is plasmid pBI101.2 that is available from Clontech Laboratories, Inc. (Palo Alto, CA). The disclosure of each of these is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

A cell in which the foreign genetic material in a vector is functionally expressed has been "transformed" by the vector and is referred to as a "transformant".

Either genomic DNA or cDNA coding the gene of interest may be used in this invention. The gene of interest may also be constructed partially from a cDNA clone and partially from a genomic clone.

When the gene of interest has been isolated, genetic constructs are made which contain the necessary regulatory sequences to provide for efficient expression of the gene in the host cell.

According to this invention, the genetic construct will contain (a) a genetic sequence coding for the polypeptide of interest and (b) one or more regulatory sequences operably linked on either side of the structural gene of interest. Typically, the regulatory sequences will be a promoter or a terminator. The regulatory sequences may be from autologous or heterologous sources.

The cloning vector will typically carry a replication origin, as well as specific genes that are capable of providing phenotypic selection markers in transformed host cells. Typically, genes conferring resistance to antibiotics or selected herbicides are used. After the genetic material is introduced into the target cells, successfully transformed cells and/or colonies of cells can be isolated by selection on the basis of these markers.

Typical selectable markers include genes coding for resistance to the antibiotic spectinomycin (e.g., the *aada* gene), the streptomycin phosphotransferase (SPT) gene

coding for streptomycin resistance, the neomycin phosphotransferase (NPTII) gene encoding kanamycin or geneticin resistance, the hygromycin phosphotransferase (HPT) gene coding for hygromycin resistance.

Genes coding for resistance to herbicides include genes which act to inhibit the action of acetolactate synthase (ALS), in particular the sulfonylurea-type herbicides (e.g., the acetolactate synthase (ALS) genes containing mutations leading to such resistance in particular the S4 and/or Hra mutations), genes coding for resistance to herbicides which act to inhibit action of glutamine synthase, such as phosphinothricin or basta (e.g., the *pat* or *bar* gene), or other such genes known in the art. The *bar* gene encodes resistance to the herbicide basta, and the ALS gene encodes resistance to the herbicide chlorsulfuron.

Typically, an intermediate host cell will be used in the practice of this invention to increase the copy number of the cloning vector. With an increased copy number, the vector containing the gene of interest can be isolated in significant quantities for introduction into the desired plant cells.

Host cells that can be used in the practice of this invention include prokaryotes, including bacterial hosts such as *E. coli*, *S. typhimurium*, and *Serratia marcescens*. Eukaryotic hosts such as yeast or filamentous fungi may also be used in this invention. Since these hosts are also microorganisms, it will be essential to ensure that plant promoters which do not cause expression of the polypeptide in bacteria are used in the vector.

The isolated cloning vector will then be introduced into the plant cell using any convenient transformation technique as described above.

### III. Regeneration and Analysis of Transformants

Following transformation, regeneration is involved to obtain a whole plant from transformed cells and the presence of structural gene (s) or "transgene(s)" in the regenerated plant is detected by assays. The seed derived from the plant is then tested for levels of preselected amino acids. Depending on the type of plant and the level of gene expression, introduction of the structural gene into the plant seed endosperm can enhance the level of preselected amino acids in an amount useful to supplement the nutritional quality of those seeds.

Using known techniques, protoplasts and cell or tissue culture can be regenerated to form whole fertile plants which carry and express the gene for a polypeptide according to this invention.

Accordingly, a highly preferred embodiment of the present invention is a  
5 transformed maize plant, the cells of which contain at least one copy of the DNA sequence of an expression cassette containing a gene encoding a polypeptide containing elevated amounts of an essential amino acid, such as HT12, BHL or ESA protein.

Techniques for regenerating plants from tissue culture, such as transformed  
10 protoplasts or callus cell lines, are known in the art. For example, see Phillips, *et al.*; Plant Cell Tissue Organ Culture; Vol. 1; p. 123; (1981); Patterson, *et al.*; Plant Sci.; Vol. 42; p. 125; (1985); Wright, *et al.*; Plant Cell Reports; Vol. 6; p. 83; (1987); and Barwale, *et al.*; Planta; Vol. 167; p. 473; (1986); each incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. The selection of an appropriate method is within the skill of the art.

Examples of the practice of the present invention detailed herein relate specifically  
15 to maize plants. However, the present invention is also applicable to other cereal plants. The expression vectors utilized herein are demonstrably capable of operation in cells of cereal plants both in tissue culture and in whole plants. The invention disclosed herein is thus operable in monocotyledonous species to transform individual plant cells and to achieve full, intact plants which can be regenerated from transformed plant cells and which  
20 express preselected polypeptides.

The introduced structural genes are expressed in the transformed plant cells and stably transmitted (somatically and sexually) to the next generation of cells produced. The vector should be capable of introducing, maintaining, and expressing a structural gene in plant cells. The structural gene is passed on to progeny by normal sexual transmission.

25 To confirm the presence of the structural gene (s) or "transgene(s)" in the regenerating plants, or seeds or progeny derived from the regenerated plant, a variety of assays can be performed. Such assays include Southern and Northern blotting; PCR; assays that detect the presence of a polypeptide product, e.g., by immunological means (ELISAs and Western blots) or by enzymatic function; plant part assays, such as leaf, seed  
30 or root assays; and also, by analyzing the phenotype of the whole regenerated plant.

Whereas DNA analysis techniques can be conducted using DNA isolated from any part of a plant, RNA will be expressed in the seed endosperm and hence it will be necessary to prepare RNA for analysis from these tissues.

PCR techniques can be used for detection and quantitation of RNA produced from introduced structural genes. In this application of PCR it is first necessary to reverse transcribe RNA into DNA, using enzymes such as reverse transcriptase, and then through the use of conventional PCR techniques amplify the DNA. In most instances PCR techniques, while useful, will not demonstrate integrity of the RNA product.

Further information about the nature of the RNA product may be obtained by Northern blotting. This technique will demonstrate the presence of an RNA species and give information about the integrity of that RNA. The presence or absence of an RNA species can also be determined using dot or slot blot Northern hybridizations. These techniques are modifications of Northern blotting and will only demonstrate the presence or absence of an RNA species.

While Southern blotting and PCR may be used to detect the structural gene in question, they do not provide information as to whether the structural gene is being expressed. Expression may be evaluated by specifically identifying the polypeptide products of the introduced structural genes or evaluating the phenotypic changes brought about by their expression.

Assays for the production and identification of specific polypeptides may make use of physical-chemical, structural, functional, or other properties of the polypeptides. Unique physical-chemical or structural properties allow the polypeptides to be separated and identified by electrophoretic procedures, such as native or denaturing gel electrophoresis or isoelectric focusing, or by chromatographic techniques such as ion exchange or gel exclusion chromatography.

The unique structures of individual polypeptides offer opportunities for use of specific antibodies to detect their presence in formats such as an ELISA assay.

Combinations of approaches may be employed with even greater specificity such as Western blotting in which antibodies are used to locate individual gene products that have been separated by electrophoretic techniques.

Additional techniques may be employed to absolutely confirm the identity of the product of interest such as evaluation by amino acid sequencing following purification.

Although these are among the most commonly employed, other procedures may be additionally used.

Very frequently, the expression of a gene product is determined by evaluating the phenotypic results of its expression. These assays also may take many forms, including

but not limited to, analyzing changes in the chemical composition, morphology, or physiological properties of the plant. In particular, the elevated preselected amino acid content due to the expression of structural genes encoding polypeptides can be detected by amino acid analysis.

5 Breeding techniques useful in the present invention are well known in the art.

The present invention will be further described by reference to the following detailed examples. It is understood, however, that there are many extensions, variations, and modifications on the basic theme of the present invention beyond that shown in the examples and description, which are within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

10

### Examples

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

***Construction of the HT12 gene and of other genes encoding polypeptides having an elevated level of a preselected amino acid.***

15

As noted above, the sequence of the HT12 gene is based on the mRNA sequence of the native *Hordeum vulgare* alpha hordothionin gene (accession number X05901, Ponz *et al.* 1986 Eur. J. Biochem. 156:131-135) modified to introduce 12 lysine residues into the mature hordothionin peptide (See Rao *et al.* 1994 Protein Engineering 7(12):1485-1493, and WO 94/16078 published July 21, 1994).

20

The alpha hordothionin cDNA comprising the entire alpha hordothionin coding sequence is isolated by rt-PCR of mRNA from developing barley seed. Primers are designed based upon the published alpha hordothionin sequence to amplify the gene and to introduce a NcoI site at the start (ATG) codon and a BamHI site after the stop codon of the thionin coding sequence to facilitate cloning.

25

Primers are designated as HTPCR1 (5'-

AGTATAAGTAAACACACCATCACACCCTTGAGGCCCTTGCTGGTGGCCATGGT  
G-3') and HTPCR2 (5'-

CCTCACATCCCTTAGTGCCTAAGTTCGACGTCGGGCCCTCTAGTCGACGGATCC

30

A-3'). These primers are used in a PCR reaction to amplify alpha hordothionin by conventional methods. The resulting PCR product is purified and subcloned into the BamHI/NcoI digested pBSKP vector (Stratagene, LaJolla, CA) and sequenced on both strands to confirm its identity. The clone is designated pBSKP-HT (seq. ID 1). Primers are designed for single stranded DNA site-directed mutagenesis to introduce 12 codons for

lysine, based on the peptide structure of hordothionin 12 (Ref: Rao *et al.* 1994 Protein Engineering 7(12):1485-1493) and are designated HT12mut1 (5'-AGCGGAAAATGCCCCGAAAGGCTTCCCCAAATTGGC-3'), HT12mut2 (5'-TGCGCAGGCGTCTGCAAGTGTAAGCTGACTAGTAGCGGAAAATGC-3'),  
 5 HT12mut3 (5'-TACAACCTTTGCAAAGTCAAAGGCGCCAAGAAGCTTTGCGCAGGCGTCTG-3'),  
 HT12mut4 (5'-GCAAGAGTTGCTGCAAGAGTACCCTGGGAAGGAAGTGCTACAACCTTTGC-3').

Sequence analysis is used to verify the desired sequence of the resulting plasmid,  
 10 designated pBSKP-HT12 (seq. ID 2).

Similarly, genes encoding other derivatives of hordothionine, as described above, (See U.S. Ser. Nos. 08/838,763 filed April 10, 1997; 08/824,379 filed March 26, 1997; 08/824,382 filed March 26, 1997; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,703,409 issued December 30, 1997), the gene encoding enhanced soybean albumin (ESA) (See U.S. Ser. No. 08/618,911), and  
 15 genes encoding BHL and other derivatives of the barley chymotrypsin inhibitor (See U.S. Ser. No. 08/740,682 filed November 1, 1996 and PCT/US97/20441 filed October 31, 1997) are constructed by site directed mutagenesis from pBSKP-HT, a subclone of the soybean 2S albumin 3 gene in the pBSKP vector (Stratagene, LaJolla, CA), and a subclone of the barley chymotrypsin inhibitor in the pBSKP vector, respectively.

20

## **EXAMPLE 2**

***Construction of vectors for seed preferred expression of polypeptides having an elevated level of a preselected amino acid.***

25 A 442bp DNA fragment containing the modified hordothionin gene encoding HT12 is isolated from plasmid pBSKP-HT12 by NcoI/BamHI restriction digestion, gel purification and is ligated between the 27 kD gamma zein promoter and 27kD gamma zein terminator of the NcoI/BamHI digested vector PHP3630. PHP 3630 is a subclone of the endosperm-preferred 27kD gamma zein gene (Genbank accession number X58197) in the  
 30 pBSKP vector (Stratagene), which is modified by site directed mutagenesis by insertion of a NcoI site at the start codon (ATG) of the 27kD gamma zein coding sequence. The 27kD gamma zein coding sequence is replaced with the HT12 coding sequence. The resulting expression vector containing the chimeric gene construct gz::HT12::gz, designated as

PHP8001 (Seq. ID 3), is verified by extensive restriction digest analysis and DNA sequencing.

Similarly, the 442bp DNA fragment containing the HT12 coding sequence is inserted between the globulin1 promoter and the globulin1 terminator of the embryo preferred corn globulin1 gene (Genbank accession number X59083), and between the waxy promoter and the waxy terminator of the endosperm-preferred waxy gene (Genbank accession number M24258). The globulin1 and waxy coding sequences, respectively, are replaced with the HT12 coding sequence. The resulting chimeric genes *glb1::HT12::glb1*, and *wx::HT12::wx* are designated as PHP 7999 (Seq. ID 4), and PHP 5025 (Seq. ID 5).

In a like manner, expression vectors containing genes encoding other derivatives of hordothionine (See Rao *et al.* 1994 Protein Engineering 7(12):1485-1493, and WO 94/16078 published July 21, 1994), the gene encoding enhanced soybean albumin (ESA) (See U.S. Ser. No. 08/618,911), and genes encoding BHL and other derivatives of the barley chymotrypsin inhibitor (See U.S. Ser. No. 08/740,682 filed November 1, 1996 and PCT/US97/20441 filed October 31, 1997) are constructed by insertion of the corresponding coding sequences between the promoter and terminator of the 27kD gamma zein gene, the globulin1 gene and the waxy gene, respectively. Resulting chimeric genes are for example *gz::ESA::gz* and *gz::BHL::gz*, designated as PHP11260 (Seq. ID 6) and as PHP11427 (Seq. ID 7), respectively.

The resulting expression vectors are used in conjunction with the selectable marker expression cassettes PHP3528 (enhanced CAMV::Bar::PinII) for particle bombardment transformation of maize immature embryos.

### **EXAMPLE 3**

#### ***Preparation of Transgenic Plants***

The general method of genetic transformation used to produce transgenic maize plants is mediated by bombardment of embryogenically responsive immature embryos with tungsten particles associated with DNA plasmids, said plasmids consisting of a selectable and an unselectable marker gene.

#### **Preparation of Tissue**

Immature embryos of "High Type II" are the target for particle bombardment-mediated transformation. This genotype is the F<sub>1</sub> of two purebred genetic lines, parent A

and parent B, derived from A188 X B73. Both parents are selected for high competence of somatic embryogenesis. See Armstrong, *et al.*, "Development and Availability of Germplasm with High Type II Culture Formation Response," Maize Genetics Cooperation Newsletter, Vol. 65, pp. 92 (1991); incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

5 Ears from F<sub>1</sub> plants are selfed or sibbed, and embryos are aseptically dissected from developing caryopses when the scutellum first becomes opaque. The proper stage occurs about 9-13 days post-pollination, and most generally about 10 days post-pollination, and depends on growth conditions. The embryos are about 0.75 to 1.5 mm long. Ears are surface sterilized with 20-50% Clorox for 30 min, followed by 3 rinses with sterile  
10 distilled water.

Immature embryos are cultured, scutellum oriented upward, on embryogenic induction medium comprised of N6 basal salts (Chu, *et al.*, "Establishment of an Efficient Medium for Anther Culture of Rice Through Comparative Experiments on the Nitrogen Sources," Scientia Sinica, (Peking), Vol. 18, pp. 659-668 (1975); incorporated herein in its  
15 entirety by reference; Eriksson vitamins (See Eriksson, T., "Studies on the Growth Requirements and Growth Measurements of Haplopappus gracilis," Physiol. Plant, Vol. 18, pp. 976-993 (1965); incorporated herein in its entirety by reference), 0.5 mg/l thiamine HCl, 30 gm/l sucrose, 2.88 gm/l L-proline, 1 mg/l 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2 gm/l Gelrite, and 8.5 mg/l AgNO<sub>3</sub>.

20 The medium is sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 min and dispensed into 100 X 25 mm petri dishes. AgNO<sub>3</sub> is filter-sterilized and added to the medium after autoclaving. The tissues are cultured in complete darkness at 28°C. After about 3 to 7 days, generally about 4 days, the scutellum of the embryo has swelled to about double its original size and the protuberances at the coleorhizal surface of the scutellum indicate the  
25 inception of embryogenic tissue. Up to 100% of the embryos display this response, but most commonly, the embryogenic response frequency is about 80%.

When the embryogenic response is observed, the embryos are transferred to a medium comprised of induction medium modified to contain 120 gm/l sucrose. The embryos are oriented with the coleorhizal pole, the embryogenically responsive tissue,  
30 upwards from the culture medium. Ten embryos per petri dish are located in the center of a petri dish in an area about 2 cm in diameter. The embryos are maintained on this medium for 3-16 hr, preferably 4 hours, in complete darkness at 28°C just prior to



bombardment with particles associated with plasmid DNAs containing the selectable and unselectable marker genes.

To effect particle bombardment of embryos, the particle-DNA agglomerates are accelerated using a DuPont PDS-1000 particle acceleration device. The particle-DNA  
5 agglomeration is briefly sonicated and 10  $\mu$ l are deposited on macrocarriers and the ethanol allowed to evaporate. The macrocarrier is accelerated onto a stainless-steel stopping screen by the rupture of a polymer diaphragm (rupture disk). Rupture is effected by pressurized helium. Depending on the rupture disk breaking pressure, the velocity of particle-DNA acceleration may be varied. Rupture disk pressures of 200 to 1800 psi are  
10 commonly used, with those of 650 to 1100 psi being more preferred, and about 900 psi being most highly preferred. Rupture disk breaking pressures are additive so multiple disks may be used to effect a range of rupture pressures.

Preferably, the shelf containing the plate with embryos is 5.1 cm below the bottom of the macrocarrier platform (shelf #3), but may be located at other distances. To effect  
15 particle bombardment of cultured immature embryos, a rupture disk and a macrocarrier with dried particle-DNA agglomerates are installed in the device. The He pressure delivered to the device is adjusted to 200 psi above the rupture disk breaking pressure. A petri dish with the target embryos is placed into the vacuum chamber and located in the projected path of accelerated particles. A vacuum is created in the chamber, preferably  
20 about 28 inches Hg. After operation of the device, the vacuum is released and the petri dish is removed.

Bombarded embryos remain on the osmotically adjusted medium during bombardment, and preferably for two days subsequently, although the embryos may remain on this medium for 1 to 4 days. The embryos are transferred to selection medium  
25 comprised of N6 basal salts, Eriksson vitamins, 0.5 mg/l thiamine HCl, 30 gm/l sucrose, 1 mg/l 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2 gm/l Gelrite, 0.85 mg/l AgNO<sub>3</sub> and 3 mg/l bialaphos. Bialaphos is added filter-sterilized. The embryos are subcultured to fresh selection medium at 10 to 14 day intervals. After about 7 weeks, embryogenic tissue, putatively transgenic for both selectable and unselected marker genes, is seen to proliferate  
30 from about 7% of the bombarded embryos. Putative transgenic tissue is rescued, and that tissue derived from individual embryos is considered to be an event and is propagated independently on selection medium. Two cycles of clonal propagation is achieved by visual selection for the smallest contiguous fragments of organized embryogenic tissue.

For regeneration of transgenic plants, embryogenic tissue is subcultured to medium comprised of MS salts and vitamins (Murashige, T. and F. Skoog, "A revised medium for rapid growth and bio assays with tobacco tissue cultures"; Physiologia Plantarum; Vol. 15; pp. 473-497; 1962; incorporated herein in its entirety by reference), 100 mg/l myo-inositol, 60 gm/l sucrose, 3 gm/l Gelrite, 0.5 mg/l zeatin, 1 mg/l indole-3-acetic acid, 26.4 ng/l cis-trans-abscissic acid, and 3 mg/l bialaphos in 100 X 25 mm petri dishes and incubated in darkness at 28°C until the development of well-formed, matured somatic embryos can be visualized. This requires about 14 days.

Well-formed somatic embryos are opaque and cream-colored, and are comprised of an identifiable scutellum and coleoptile. The embryos are individually subcultured to germination medium comprised of MS salts and vitamins, 100 mg/l myo-inositol, 40 gm/l sucrose and 1.5 gm/l Gelrite in 100 X 25 mm petri dishes and incubated under a 16 hr light: 8 hr dark photoperiod and 40  $\mu\text{Einsteinsm}^{-2}\text{sec}^{-1}$  from cool-white fluorescent tubes. After about 7 days, the somatic embryos have germinated and produced a well-defined shoot and root. The individual plants are subcultured to germination medium in 125 x 25 mm glass tubes to allow further plant development. The plants are maintained under a 16 hr light: 8 hr dark photoperiod and 40  $\mu\text{Einsteinsm}^{-2}\text{sec}^{-1}$  from cool-white fluorescent tubes.

After about 7 days, the plants are well-established and are transplanted to horticultural soil, hardened off, and potted into commercial greenhouse soil mixture and grown to sexual maturity in a greenhouse. An elite inbred line is used as a male to pollinate regenerated transgenic plants.

#### Preparation of Particles

Fifteen mg of tungsten particles (General Electric) , 0.5 to 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 1 to 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$ , and most preferably 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , are added to 2 ml of concentrated nitric acid. This suspension is sonicated at 0°C for 20 min (Branson Sonifier Model 450, 40% output, constant duty cycle). Tungsten particles are pelleted by centrifugation at 10,000 rpm (Biofuge) for 1 min and the supernatant is removed. Two ml of sterile distilled water is added to the pellet and sonicate briefly to resuspend the particles. The suspension is pelleted, 1 ml of absolute ethanol is added to the pellet and sonicated briefly to resuspend the particles. Rinse, pellet, and resuspend the particles a further 2 times with sterile

distilled water, and finally resuspend the particles in 2 ml of sterile distilled water. The particles are subdivided into 250 µl aliquots and stored frozen.

#### Preparation of particle-plasmid DNA association

5           The stock of tungsten particles is sonicated briefly in a water bath sonicator (Branson Sonifier Model 450, 20% output, constant duty cycle) and 50 µl is transferred to a microfuge tube. Plasmid DNA is added to the particles for a final DNA amount of 0.1 to 10 µg in 10 µl total volume, and briefly sonicated. Preferably 1 µg total DNA is used. Specifically, 5 µl of PHP8001 (gz::HT12::gz) and 5µl of PHP3528 (enhanced  
10 CAMV::Bar::PinII), at 0.1 µg/µl in TE buffer, are added to the particle suspension. Fifty µl of sterile aqueous 2.5 M CaCl<sub>2</sub> are added, and the mixture is briefly sonicated and vortexed. Twenty µl of sterile aqueous 0.1M spermidine are added and the mixture is briefly sonicated and vortexed. The mixture is incubated at room temperature for 20 min with intermittent brief sonication. The particle suspension is centrifuged, and the  
15 supernatant is removed. Two hundred fifty µl of absolute ethanol is added to the pellet and briefly sonicated. The suspension is pelleted, the supernatant is removed, and 60 µl of absolute ethanol is added. The suspension is sonicated briefly before loading the particle-DNA agglomeration onto macrocarriers.

#### 20 EXAMPLE 4

*Analysis of seed from transgenic plants for recombinant polypeptides having an elevated level of a preselected amino acid.*

#### Preparation of meals from corn seed

- 25           Pooled or individual dry seed harvested from transformed plants from the greenhouse or the field are prepared in one of the following ways:
- A. Seed is imbibed in sterile water overnight (16-20 hr) at 4°C. The imbibed seed is dissected into embryo, endosperm and pericarp. The embryos and endosperm are separately frozen in liquid N<sub>2</sub>, the pericarps are discarded. Frozen tissue is ground  
30 with a liquid N<sub>2</sub> chilled ceramic mortar and pestle to a fine meal. The meals are dried under vacuum and stored at -20°C or -80°C.
  - B. Dry whole seed is ground to a fine meal with a ball mill (Klecko), or by hand with a ceramic mortar and pestle. For analysis of endosperm only, the embryos are

removed with a drill and discarded. The remaining endosperm with pericarp is ground with a ball mill or a mortar and pestle.

#### ELISA analysis

5 Rabbit polyclonal anti HT12 antisera are produced with synthetic HT12 (See Rao *et al. supra*) at Bethyl laboratories. An HT12 ELISA assay is developed and performed by the Analytical Biochemistry department of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., essentially as described by Harlow and Lane, Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Springs Harbor Publication, New York (1988). Quantitative ELISA assays are first performed on pooled  
10 meals to identify positive events. Positive events are further analyzed by quantitative ELISA on individual kernels to determine the relative level of HT12 expression and transgene segregation ratio. Among 97 events tested, 59 show HT12 expression levels >1000 ppm. The highest events have HT12 expression levels at 2-5% of the total seed protein. Typical results for HT12 levels for whole kernels of wild type corn, for one event (TC2031) of corn  
15 transformed with the *gz::HT12::gz* chimeric gene, expressing HT12 in the endosperm, for one event (TC320) of corn transformed with the *wx::HT12::wx* chimeric gene, expressing HT12 in the endosperm, and for one event (TC2027) of corn transformed with the *glb1::HT12::glb1* chimeric gene, expressing HT12 in the embryo, are in Table 1.

Similarly, antisera are produced, ELISA assays are developed and assays of seed from  
20 transformed plants are performed for other derivatives of hordothionine (See Rao *et al. supra* 1994 Protein Engineering 7(12):1485-1493, and WO 94/16078 published July 21, 1994), for the enhanced soybean albumin (ESA) (See U.S. Ser. No. 08/618,911) and for BHL and other derivatives of the barley chymotrypsin inhibitor (See U.S. Ser. No. 08/740,682 filed November 1, 1996 and PCT/US97/20441 filed October 31, 1997), respectively.

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#### Polyacrylamide gel and immuno blot analysis

SDS extracts of meals, molecular weight markers, and a synthetic HT12 positive control (see Rao *et al. supra*) are separated on 16.5% or 8-22% polyacrylamide gradient Tris-Tricine gels (Schagger, H. and Von Jagow, G. 1987 Anal. Biochem., 166:368). For immuno  
30 blot analysis, gels are transferred to PVDF membranes in 100 mM CAPS, pH 11; 10% methanol using a semidry blotter (Hoefer, San Francisco, CA). After transfer the membrane is blocked in BLOTTO (4% dry milk in Tris-buffered saline, pH 7.5) (Johnson, D. A. ,

Gausch, J. W., Sportsman, J. R., and Elder, J. H. 1984, Gene Anal. Techn., 1:3). The blots are incubated with rabbit anti-HT12 (same as used for ELISA) diluted 1:2000 to 1:7500 in BLOTTO 2 hr at room temperature (22°C) or overnight at 4°C. Blots are washed 4-5X with BLOTTO, then incubated 1-2 hr with horseradish peroxidase-goat anti-rabbit IgG (Promega, Madison, WI) diluted 1:7500 to 1:15000 in BLOTTO. After secondary antibody, the blots are washed 3X with BLOTTO followed by 2 washes with Tris-buffered saline, pH 7.5. Blots are briefly incubated with enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL, Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL) substrate, and wrapped in plastic wrap. Reactive bands are visualized after exposure to x-ray film (Kodak Biomax MR) after short exposure times ranging from 5-120 sec.

HT12 transgenic seed shows a distinctive band not seen in wild type seed at the correct molecular weight and position as judged by the HT12 positive control standard and molecular weight markers. These results indicate that the expressed HT12 prepropeptide is being correctly processed like native HT in barley. Novel polypeptide bands co-migrating with the HT12 positive control are also observed in Coomassie stained polyacrylamide gels loaded with 10mg total extracted protein indicating substantial expression and accumulation of HT12 protein in the seed.

Similarly, other derivatives of hordothionin, soybean albumin, the enhanced soybean albumin (ESA), BHL and other derivatives of the barley chymotrypsin inhibitor are detected by polyacrylamide gel and immuno blot analysis.

#### Amino acid composition analysis

Meals from seed, endosperm or embryo that express a recombinant polypeptide having an elevated level of a preselected amino acid are sent to the University of Iowa Protein Structure Facility for amino acid composition analysis using standard protocols for digestion and analysis.

Typical results for the amino acid composition of whole kernels of wild type corn, for one event (TC2031) of corn transformed with the gz::HT12::gz chimeric gene, expressing HT12 in the endosperm, for one event (TC320) of corn transformed with the wx::HT12::wx chimeric gene, expressing HT12 in the endosperm, and for one event (TC2027) of corn transformed with the glb1::HT12::glb1 chimeric gene, expressing HT12 in the embryo, are in Table 1.

**Table 1:** HT12 ELISA analysis and amino acid composition of meal from whole kernels from wild type corn and from transformed corn expressing recombinant HT12.

transgene	none	wx::HT12::wx	gz::HT12::gz	glb1::HT12::glb1
event	wild-type	TC320	TC2031	TC2027
ELISA				
HT 12	protein ppm 0.00	protein ppm 6200	protein ppm 8000	protein ppm 22600
AA				
	Meal % n=3	Meal % n=2	Meal % n=3	Meal % n=4
Lys	0.29	0.38	0.39	0.24
Arg	0.52	0.58	0.56	0.45
Cys	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.22

5           The results in Table 1 demonstrate corn expressing recombinant HT12 in the endosperm shows a significant increase of the preselected amino acid lysine.

**Table 2:** SEQUENCE INFORMATION

SEQUENCE ID	PROMOTER	GENE
Seq. 1: pBSKP-HT	None	3361-2947
Seq. 2: pBSKP-HT12	None	3361-2947
Seq. 3: PHP8001gz::HT12::gz expression vector	676-2198	2199-2612
Seq. 4: PHP7999 glb1::HT12::glb1 expression vector	3271-1834	1834-1420
Seq. 5: PHP5025 wx::HT::wx expression vector	43-1342	1343-1757
Seq. 6: PHP 11260 gz::ESA::gz expression vector	676-2198	2199-2675
Seq. 7: PHP11427 gz::BHL::gz	676-2198	2199-2450

10

The invention is not limited to the exact details shown and described, for it should be understood that many variations and modifications may be made while remaining within the spirit and scope of the invention defined by the claims.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A transformed cereal plant seed, the endosperm of which is characterized as having an elevated level of at least one preselected amino acid compared to a seed from a corresponding plant which has not been transformed, wherein the amino  
5 acid is lysine, cysteine, threonine, tryptophan, arginine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, histidine or combinations thereof and optionally methionine.
2. The seed according to claim 1 wherein the preselected amino acid is lysine, threonine or tryptophan and optionally a sulfur-containing amino acid.
3. The seed according to Claim 2 wherein the preselected amino acid is lysine.
- 10 4. The seed according to Claim 3 wherein the preselected amino acid is lysine and a sulfur-containing amino acid.
5. The seed according to Claim 1 wherein the plant is selected from the group consisting of maize, wheat, rice, barley, oats, sorghum, millet and rye.
6. The seed according to Claim 5 which is a maize seed.
- 15 7. The seed according to Claim 1 wherein the plant expresses a transgenic protein having an elevated level of the preselected amino acid.
8. The seed according to Claim 7 wherein the protein is barley chymotrypsin inhibitor, barley alpha hordothionin, soybean 2S albumin protein, rice high methionine protein, sunflower high methionine protein or derivatives of each  
20 protein.
9. The seed according to Claim 1 wherein the amount of preselected amino acid in the seed is increased at least about 10 percent by weight compared to a corresponding seed which has not been transformed.
10. The seed according to Claim 9 wherein the amount of the preselected amino acid in  
25 the seed is about 10 percent by weight to about 10 times greater compared to a corresponding seed which has not been transformed.
11. The seed according to Claim 10 wherein the amount of the preselected amino acid in the seed is about 15 percent by weight to about 10 times greater compared to a corresponding seed which has not been transformed.
- 30 12. The seed according to Claim 11 wherein the amount of the preselected amino acid in the seed is about 20 percent by weight to about 10 times greater compared to a corresponding seed which has not been transformed.

13. An expression cassette comprising a seed endosperm-preferred promoter operably linked to a structural gene encoding a polypeptide elevated in content of a preselected amino acid.
14. The cassette according to Claim 13 wherein the promoter is a gamma zein promoter or a waxy promoter.
15. A vector comprising the expression cassette of Claim 13.
16. A plant cell transformed with the vector of Claim 15.
17. A transformed plant comprising the vector of Claim 15.
18. A seed product obtainable from the transformed seed of Claim 1.
19. A seed from a cereal plant which has been transformed to express a heterologous protein in the endosperm of the seed, wherein the seed exhibits an elevated level of an essential amino acid compared to a plant which has not been transformed.
20. A method for increasing the nutritional value of a cereal plant seed comprising: transforming a host plant cell with a vector comprising an expression cassette comprising a seed endosperm-preferred promoter operably linked to a structural gene encoding a polypeptide elevated in content of a preselected amino acid; recovering the transformed cells; regenerating a transformed plant; and recovering the seeds therefrom.
21. A seed produced by the method of claim 20.



## SEQUENCE LISTING

## (1) GENERAL INFORMATION

- 5 (i) APPLICANT: Jung, Rudolf  
Beach, Larry R.  
Dress, Virginia M.  
Rao, A. Gururaj  
Ranch, Jerome P.  
10 Ertl, David S.  
Higgins, Regina K.
- (ii) TITLE OF THE INVENTION: Alteration of Amino Acid Compositions  
in Seeds  
15
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 13
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
20 (A) ADDRESSEE: Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.  
(B) STREET: 7100 NW 62nd Avenue, P.O. Box 1000  
(C) CITY: Johnston  
(D) STATE: IA  
(E) COUNTRY: USA  
(F) ZIP: 50131  
25
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
(B) COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS  
30 (D) SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:  
(B) FILING DATE:  
35 (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:  
(B) FILING DATE:  
40
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
(A) NAME: Michel, Marianne H  
45 (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,286  
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0815
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
(A) TELEPHONE: 515-334-4467  
50 (B) TELEFAX: 515-334-6883  
(C) TELEX:

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- 55 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 3363 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
60 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:  
65

TCGACCTCGA GGGGGGGCCC GGTACCCAGC TTTTGTTCCT TTTAGTGAGG GTTAATTGCG 60

CGCTTGGCGT AATCATGGTC ATAGCTGTTT CCTGTGTGAA ATTGTTATCC GCTCACAATT 120  
 CCACACAACA TACGAGCCGG AAGCATAAAG TGTAAGCCT GGGGTGCCTA ATGAGTGAGC 180  
 TAACTCACAT TAATTGCGTT GCGCTCACTG CCCGCTTCC AGTCGGGAAA CCTGTCTGTC 240  
 CAGCTGCATT ATGAATCGG CCAACGCGCG GGGAGAGGCG GTTTGCGTAT TGGGCGCTCT 300  
 5 TCCGCTTCCT CGTCACTGA CTCGTGCGC TCGGTCGTTT GGCTGCGGCG AGCGGTATCA 360  
 GCTCACTCAA AGGCGGTAAT ACGGTTATCC ACAGAATCAG GGGATAACGC AGGAAAGAAC 420  
 ATGTGAGCAA AAGGCCAGCA AAAGGCCAGG AACCGTAAAA AGGCCGCGTT GCTGGCGTTT 480  
 TTCCATAGGC TCCGCCCCC TGACGAGCAT CACAAAAATC GACGCTCAAG TCAGAGGTGG 540  
 CGAAACCCGA CAGGACTATA AAGATACCAG GCGTTTCCCC CTGGAAGCTC CCTCGTGCGC 600  
 10 TCTCTGTTC CGACCCTGCC GCTTACCGGA TACCTGTCCG CCTTCTCCC TTCGGGAAGC 660  
 GTGGCGCTT CTCATAGCTC ACGCTGTAGG TATCTCAGTT CGGTGTAGGT CGTTCGCTCC 720  
 AAGCTGGGCT GTGTGCACGA ACCCCCCGTT AAGCCGACC GCTGCGCCTT ATCCGGTAAC 780  
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 AACAGGATTA GCAGAGCGAG GTATGTAGG GGTGCTACAG AGTTCTTGAA GTGGTGGCCT 900  
 15 AACTACGGCT AACTAGAAAG GACAGTATTT GGTATCTGCG CTCTGCTGAA GCCAGTTACC 960  
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 20 TCAATCTAAA GTATATATGA GTAACTTGG TCTGACAGT ACCAATGCTT AATCAGTGAG 1260  
 GCACCTATCT CAGCGATCTG TCTATTTCGT TCATCCATAG TTGCCTGACT CCCCCTCGTG 1320  
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 50 CATCACACA ATTTTCCAAA TAGAGTTTCA TTTCTCGTC GTCAGCAGCT GCGTTGACCA 3060  
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 CTGAGTTGGA CACAAGGGCC AATTTGGGGA AGCCTGTAGG GCATTTTCCG TACTTGTGA 3180  
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 AGCAGTTTCT TCCTAGGGTG CTCCTGCAGC AACTCTTGCC TTCTACTTGC ACCTGTTCTGA 3300  
 55 GAACCAACCC CAGTATAAGT AAACACACCA TCACACCCTT GAGGCCCTTG CTGGTGGCCA 3360  
 TGG 3363

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- 60 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 3363 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 65 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

TCGACCTCGA GGGGGGGCCC GGTACCCAGC TTTTGTTCCT TTTAGTGAGG GTTAATTGCG 60  
5 CGCTTGGCGT AATCATGGTC ATAGCTGTTT CCTGTGTGAA ATTGTTATCC GTCACAATT 120  
CCACACAACA TACGAGCCGG AAGCATAAAG TGTAAGCCT GGGGTGCCTA ATGAGTGAGC 180  
TAACTCACAT TAATTGCGTT GCGCTCACTG CCCGCTTTCC AGTCGGGAAA CCTGTCGTGC 240  
CAGCTGCATT AATGAATCGG CCAACGCGCG GGGAGAGGCG GTTTGCGTAT TGGGCGCTCT 300  
TCCGCTTCCT CGCTCACTGA CTCGCTGCGC TCGTTCGTTT GGCTGCGGCG AGCGGTATCA 360  
10 GCTCACTCAA AGGCGGTAAT ACGGTTATCC ACAGAATCAG GGGATAACGC AGGAAAGAAC 420  
ATGTGAGCAA AAGGCCAGCA AAAGGCCAGG AACCGTAAAA AGGCCGCGTT GCTGGCGTTT 480  
TTCCATAGGC TCCGCCCCC TGACGAGCAT CACAAAAATC GACGCTCAAG TCAGAGGTGG 540  
CGAAACCCGA CAGGACTATA AAGATACCAG GCGTTTCCCC CTGGAAGCTC CCTCGTGCGC 600  
TCTCCTGTTC CGACCCTGCC GCTTACCGGA TACCTGTCCG CCTTTCTCCC TTCGGGAAGC 660  
15 GTGGCGCTTT CTCATAGCTC ACGCTGTAGG TATCTCAGTT CCGTGTAGGT CGTTCGCTCC 720  
AAGCTGGGCT GTGTGCACGA ACCCCCCGTT CAGCCCGACC GCTGCGCCTT ATCCGGTAAC 780  
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35 GATAATACCG CGCCACATAG CAGAACTTTA AAAGTGCTCA TCATTGGAAA ACGTTCTTCG 1920  
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GGAAGGCAAA ATGCCGCAAA AAAGGGAATA AGGCGACAC GGAAATGTTG AATACTCATA 2100  
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50 CGAAAGGGGG ATGTGCTGCA AGGCGATTAA GTTGGGTAAC GCCAGGGTTT TCCCAGTCAC 2820  
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AGCTCCACCG CGGTGGCGGC CGCTTAGAA CTAGTGGATC CGTCGACTAG AGGGCCCGAC 2940  
GTCGAACTTA GCGACTAAGG GATGTGAGGC CAGCATCACC GTTGCAGAAA TTGACACAAG 3000  
CATCACCA ATTTTCCAAA TAGAGTTTCA TTTCTTCGTC GTCAGCAGCT GCGTTGACCA 3060  
55 TGTAATCACA CATGGAAGCC CTACACCCCA AGTTGCAATA CTTGACGGTG TCTGGTTCAT 3120  
CTGAGTTGGA CACAAGGGCC AATTTGGGGA AGCCTTTCGG GCATTTTCCG CTA TAGTCA 3180  
GCTTACACTT GCAGACGCT GCGCAAAGCT TCTTGGCGCC TTTGACTTTG CAAAGGTTGT 3240  
AGCACTTCCT TCCAGGGTA CTCTTGAGC AACTCTTGCC TTCTACTTGC ACCTGTTTCA 3300  
60 GAACCAACCC CAGTATAAGT AAACACACCA TCACACCCTT GAGGCCCTTG CTGGTGGCCA 3360  
TGGTG 3365

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 65 (A) LENGTH: 5360 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

CTAAATTGTA AGCGTTAATA TTTTGTTAAA ATTCGCGTTA AATTTTGTGTT AAATCAGCTC 60  
ATTTTITAAC CAATAGGCCG AAATCGGCAA AATCCCTTAT AAATCAAAAAG AATAGACCGA 120  
10 GATAGGGTTG AGTGTTGTTC CAGTTTGAA CAAGAGTCCA CTATTAAAGA ACGTGGACTC 180  
CAACGTCAAA GGGCGAAAAA CCGTCTATCA GGGCGATGGC CCACTACGTG AACCATCACC 240  
CTAATCAAGT TTTTGGGGT CGAGGTGCCG TAAAGCACTA AATCGGAACC CTAAAGGGAG 300  
CCCCCGATTT AGAGCTTGAC GGGGAAAGCC GCGAACGTG GCGAGAAAGG AAGGGAAGAA 360  
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15 CACACCCGCC GCGCTTAATG CGCCGCTACA GGGCGCGTCC CATTGCGCAT TCAGGCTGCG 480  
CAACTGTTGG GAAGGGCGAT CGGTGCGGGC CTCTTCGCTA TTACGCCAGC TGGCGAAAGG 540  
GGGATGTGCT GCAAGGCGAT TAAGTTGGGT AACGCCAGGG TTTTCCCAGT CACGACGTTG 600  
TAAACGAGC GCCAGTGAGC GCGCGTAATA CGACTCACTA TAGGGCGAAT TGGAGTCCCA 660  
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CAATCCATAT AAGTTAGAGT AAAAAATAAG TTTAAATTTT ATCTTAATTC ACTCCAACAT 960  
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25 TAGAAATTAA ACTAACTTAC ACCTAAGCC AATCTTTACT ATATTAAAGC ACCAGTTTCA 1080  
ACGATCGTCC CGCGTCAATA TTATTAATAA ACTCCTACAT TTCTTTATAA TCAACCCGCA 1140  
CTCTTATAAT CTCTTCTCTA CTACTATAAT AAGAGAGTTT ATGTACAAAA TAAGGTGAAA 1200  
TTATCTATAA GTGTTCTGGA TATTGGTTGT TGGCTCCCAT ATTCACACAA CTAATCAAT 1260  
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30 ATATATATAT AAACCGTAGC AATGCACGGG CATATACTA GTGCAACTTA ATACATGTGT 1380  
GTATTAAGAT GAATAAGAGG GTATCCAAAT AAAAACTTG TTGCTTACGT ATGGATCGAA 1440  
AGGGGTTGGA AACGATTAAA CGATTAAATC TCTCTAGT CAAAATTGAA TAGAAGGAAG 1500  
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GAGGAACACG AAAGAACCAT GCATTGGCAT GTAAAGCTCC AAGAATTTGT TGTATCCTTA 1620  
35 ACAACTCACA GAACATCAAC CAAAATTGCA CGTCAAGGGT ATTGGGTAAG AAACAATCAA 1680  
ACAAATCCTC TCTGTGTGCA AAGAAACACG GTGAGTCATG CCGAGATCAT ACTCATCTGA 1740  
TATACATGCT TACAGCTCAC AAGACATTAC AAACAACCTA TATTGCATTA CAAAGATCGT 1800  
TTCATGAAAA TAAAAATAGG CCGGACAGGA CAAAAATCCT TGACGTGTAA AGTAAATTTA 1860  
CAACAAAAAA AAAGCCATAT GTCAAGCTAA ATCTAATTCTG TTTTACGTAG ATCAACAACC 1920  
40 TGTAGAAGGC AACAAACTG AGCCACGCAG AAGTACAGAA TGATTCCAGA TGAACCATCG 1980  
ACGTGCTACG TAAAGAGAGT GACGAGTCAT ATACATTTGG CAAGAAACCA TGAAGCTGCC 2040  
TACAGCCGTC TCGGTGGCAT AAGAACACAA GAAATTGTGT TAATTAATCA AAGCTATAAA 2100  
TAACGCTCGC ATGCCTGTGC ACTTCTCCAT CACCACCACT GGGTCTTCAG ACCATTAGCT 2160  
TTATCTACTC GAGAGCGCAG AAGAACCCGA TCGACACCAT GGCCACCAGC AAGGGCCTCA 2220  
45 AGGGTGTGAT GGTGTGTTTA CTTATACCTG GGTGTTCT CGAACAGGTG CAAGTGAAG 2280  
GCAAGAGTTG CTGCAAGAGT ACCCTGGGAA GGAAGTGCTA CAACCTTTCG AAAGTCAAAG 2340  
GCGCCAAGAA GCTTTGCGCA GCGTCTGCA AGTGTAAGCT GACTAGTAGC GGAAATGCC 2400  
CGAAAGGCTT CCCCAAATTG GCCCTTGTGT CCAACTCAGA TGAACCAGAC ACCGTCAAGT 2460  
ATTGCAACTT GGGGTGTAGG GCTTCCATGT GTGACTACAT GGTCACGCA GCTGCTGACG 2520  
50 ACGAAGAAAT GAACTCTAT TTGAAAAATT GTGGTGATGC TTGTGTCAAT TTCTGCAACG 2580  
GTGATGCTGG CTCACATCC CTTAGTGCTT AAGTTCGACG TCGGGCCCTC TAGTCGACGG 2640  
ATCCCCGGCG GTGTCCCCCA CTGAAGAAAC TATGTGCTGT AGTATAGCCG CTGCCCCTG 2700  
GCTAGCTAGC TAGTTGAGTC ATTTAGCGGC GATGATTGAG TAATAATGTG TCACGCATCA 2760  
CCATGCATGG GTGGCAGTGT CAGTGTGAGC AATGACCTGA ATGAACAATT GAAATGAAAA 2820  
55 GAAAAAAGTA TTGTTCCAAA TTAACGTTT TAACCTTTTA ATAGGTTTAT ACAATAATTG 2880  
ATATATGTTT TCTGTATATG TCTAATTTGT TATCATCCAT TTAGATATAG AAAAAAAAAA 2940  
ATCTAAGAAC TAAACAAAT GCTAATTGA AATGAAGGGA GTATATATTG GGATAATGTC 3000  
GATGAGATCC CTCGTAATAT CACCGATCAT ACACGTGTCC AGTTAATGTA TCAGTGATAC 3060  
GTGTATTAC ATTTGTTGCG CGTAGGCGTA CCAACAATT TTGATCGACT ATCAGAAAGT 3120  
60 CAACGGAAGC GAGTCGACCT CGAGGGGGGG CCCGGTACCC AGCTTTTGT CCCTTTAGTG 3180  
AGGGTTAATT GCGCGCTTGG CGTAATCATG GTCATAGCTG TTTCTGTGT GAAATTGTTA 3240  
TCCGCTCACA ATTCCACACA ACATACGAGC CGGAAGCATA AAGTGTAAG CCTGGGGTGC 3300  
CTAATGAGTG AGCTAACTCA CATTAAATTG GTTGCCTCA CTGCCCCGCT TCCAGTCGGG 3360  
AAACCTGTG TGCCAGCTG ATTAATGAAT CGGCCAACGC GCGGGGAGAG GCGGTTTGGC 3420  
65 TATTGGGCGC TCTTCCGCTT CCTCGCTCAC TGACTCGCTG CGCTCGGTG TCCGCTCGC 3480  
GCGAGCGGTA TCAGCTCACT CAAAGGCGGT AATACGGTTA TCCACAGAAT CAGGGGATAA 3540

CGCAGGAAAG AACATGTGAG CAAAAGGCCA GCAAAAGGCC AGGAACCGTA AAAAGGCCGC 3600  
 GTTGCTGGCG TTTTCCATA GGCTCCGCC CCCTGACGAG CATCACAAAA ATCGACGCTC 3660  
 AAGTCAGAGG TGGCGAAACC CGACAGGACT ATAAAGATAC CAGGCGTTTC CCCCTGGAAG 3720  
 CTCCCTCGTG CGCTCTCTG TTCCGACCCT GCCGCTTACC GGATACCTGT CCGCCTTTCT 3780  
 5 CCCTTCGGGA AGCGTGGCGC TTCTCATAG CTCACGCTGT AGGTATCTCA GTTCGGTGTA 3840  
 GGTCGTTTCG TCCAAGCTGG GCTGTGTGCA CGAACCCCC GTTCAGCCCG ACCGCTGCGC 3900  
 CTTATCCGGT AACTATCGTC TTGAGTCCAA CCCGGTAAGA CACGACTTAT CGCCACTGGC 3960  
 AGCAGCCACT GGTAACAGGA TTAGCAGAGC GAGGTATGTA GGCGGTGCTA CAGAGTTCTT 4020  
 GAAGTGGTGG CTAACACTAG GCTACACTAG AAGGACAGTA TTTGGTATCT GCGCTCTGCT 4080  
 10 GAAGCCAGTT ACCTTCGGAA AAAGAGTTGG TAGCTCTTGA TCCGGCAAAAC AAACCACCGC 4140  
 TGGTAGCGGT GGTTTTTTT TTTGCAAGCA GCAGATTACG CGCAGAAAAA AAGGATCTCA 4200  
 AGAAGATCCT TTGATCTTTT CTACGGGGTC TGACGCTCAG TGAACGAAA ACTCACGTTA 4260  
 AGGGATTTTG GTCATGAGAT TATCAAAAAG GATCTTCACC TAGATCCTTT TAAATTAATA 4320  
 ATGAAGTTTT AAATCAATCT AAAGTATATA TGAGTAAACT TGGTCTGACA GTTACCAATG 4380  
 15 CTTAATCAGT GAGGCACCTA TCTCAGCGAT CTGTCTATTT CGTTCATCCA TAGTTGCCTG 4440  
 ACTCCCCGTC GTGTAGATAA CTACGATACG GGAGGGCTTA CCATCTGGCC CCAGTGCTGC 4500  
 AATGATACCG CGAGACCCAC GCTCACCAGC TCCAGATTGA TCAGCAATAA ACCAGCCAGC 4560  
 CGGAAGGGCC GAGCGCAGAA GTGGTCTGCA AACTTTATCC GCCTCCATCC AGTCTATTAA 4620  
 TTGTGCGCG GAAGCTAGAG TAAGTAGTTC GCCAGTTAAT AGTTTGCGCA ACGTTGTTGC 4680  
 20 CATTGCTACA GGCATCGTGG TGTCACGCTC GTCGTTTGGT ATGGCTTCAT TCAGCTCCGG 4740  
 TTCCCAACGA TCAAGGCGAG TTACATGATC CCCCATGTTG TGCAAAAAAG CGGTTAGCTC 4800  
 CTTGCGTCTC CCGATCGTTG TCAGAAGTAA GTTGCCGCA GTGTTATCAC TCATGGTTAT 4860  
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 TGAGTACTCA ACCAAGTCAT TCTGAGAATA GTGTATGCGG CGACCGAGTT GCTCTTGCCC 4980  
 25 GCGTCAATA CGGGATAATA CCGCGCCACA TAGCAGAACT TAAAAAGTGC TCATCATTGG 5040  
 AAAACGTTCT TCGGGGCGAA AACTCTCAAG GATCTTACCG CTGTTGAGAT CCAGTTCGAT 5100  
 GTAACCCACT CGTGCACCCA ACTGATCTTC AGCATCTTTT ACTTTCACCA GCGTTTCTGG 5160  
 GTGAGCAAAA ACAGGAAGGC AAAATGCCGC AAAAAAGGGA ATAAGGGCGA CACGGAAATG 5220  
 TTGAATACTC ATACTCTTCC TTTTCAATA TTATTGAAGC ATTTATCAGG GTTATTGTCT 5280  
 30 CATGAGCGGA TACATATTTG AATGTATTTA GAAAAATAAA CAAATAGGGG TTCCGCGCAC 5340  
 ATTTCCCGCA AAAGTGCCAC 5360

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

## 35 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 5511 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

45 TCGCGCGTTT CGGTGATGAC GGTGAAAACC TCTGACACAT GCAGCTCCCG GAGACGGTCA 60  
 CAGCTTGCTCT GTAAGCGGAT GCCGGGAGCA GACAAGCCCC TCAGGGCGCG TCAGCGGGTG 120  
 TTGGCGGGTG TCGGGGCTGG CTTAACTATG CGGCATCAGA GCAGATTGTA CTGAGAGTGC 180  
 ACCATATGCG GTGTGAAATA CCGCACAGAT GCGTAAGGAG AAAATACCGC ATCAGGCGCC 240  
 ATTCGCCATT CAGGCTGCGC AACTGTTGGG AAGGGCGATC GGTGCGGGCC TCTTCGCTAT 300  
 50 TACGCCAGCT GCGGAAAGGG GGATGTGCTG CAAGGCGATT AAGTTGGGTA ACGCCAGGGT 360  
 TTTCCAGTC ACGACGTTGT AAAACGACGG CCAGTGAATT CTTTATGAA TAATAATAAT 420  
 GCATATCTGT GCATTACTAC CTGGGATACA AGGGCTTCTC CGCCATAACA AATTGAGTTG 480  
 CGATGCTGAG AACGAACGGG GAAGAAAGTA AGCGCCGCC AAAAACAACG AACATGTACG 540  
 TCGGCTATAG CAGGTGAAAG TTCGTGCGCC AATGAAAAGG GAACGATATG CGTTGGGTAG 600  
 55 TTGGGATACT TAAATTTGGA GAGTTTGTG CATACACTAA TCCACTAAAG TTGTCTATCT 660  
 TTTTAACAGC TCTAGGCAGG ATATAAGATT TATATCTAAT CTGTTGGAGT TGCTTTTAGA 720  
 GTAACTTTC TCTCTGTTT GTTTATAGCC GATTAGCACA AAATTAACT AGGTGACGAG 780  
 AAATAAAGAA AAACGGAGGC AGTAAAAAAT ACCCAAAAAA ATACTGGAG ATTTTGCTCT 840  
 CAAAATTATC TTCTAATTTT AAAAGCTACA TATTAATAAT ACTATATATT AAAAATACTT 900  
 60 CGAGATCATT GCTTGGGATG GGCAGGGCCA ATAGCTAATT GCTAAGGATG GGCTATATTT 960  
 ATGTATCGTC TGAAACATGT AGGGGCTAAT AGTTAGATGA CTAATTTGCT GTGTTCTGAC 1020  
 GGGGTGCTGT TTGAGCCTAG CGATGAAGGG TCATAGTTTC ATACAAGAAC TCACTTTTGG 1080  
 TTCGTCTGCT GTGCTGTTC TCAGGCTAAC GGCATCAATG GATGCCAAAC TCCGCAAGGG 1140  
 GACAAATGAA GAAGCGAAGA GATTATAGAA CACGACGCTG TCATTATTTA TTTATGGACT 1200  
 65 TGCCTCAGTA GCTTACAGCA TCGTACCCGC ACGTACATAC TACAGAGCCA CACTTATTGC 1260  
 ACTGCCTGCC GCTTACGTAC ATAGTTAACA CGCAGAGAGG TATATACATA CACGTCCAAC 1320

GTCTCCACTC AGGCTCATGC TACGTACGCA CGTCGGTCGC GCGCCACCCT CTCGTTGCTT 1380  
 CCTGCTCGTT TTGGCGAGCT AGAGGGCCCG ACGTCGAACT TAGGCACTAA GGGATGTGAG 1440  
 GCCAGCATCA CCGTTGCAGA AATTGACACA AGCATCACCA CAATTTTCCA AATAGAGTTT 1500  
 CATTTCTTCG TCGTCAGCAG CTGCGTTGAC CATGTAGTCA CACATGGAAG CCCTACACCC 1560  
 5 CAAGTTGCAA TACTTGACGG TGTCTGGTTC ATCTGAGTTG GACACAAGGG CCAATTTGGG 1620  
 GAAGCCTTTC GGGCATTTTC CGCTACTAGT CAGCTTACAC TTGCAGACGC CTGCGCAAAG 1680  
 CTTCTTGGCG CCTTTGACTT TGCAAAGGTT GTAGCACTTC CTTCCCAGGG TACTCTTGCA 1740  
 GCAACTCTTG CCTTCTACTT GCACCTGTTT GAGAACCAAC CCCAGTATAA GTAAACACAC 1800  
 CATCACACCC TTGAGGCCCT TGCTGGTGGC CATGGTGTAG TGTCGACTGT GATATCCTCG 1860  
 10 GGTGTGTGTT GGATCCTTGG GTTGGCTGTA TGCAGAACTA AAGCGGAGGT GGCGCGCAT 1920  
 TATACCAGCG CCGGGCCCTG GTACGTGGCG CGGCCGCGG GCTACGTGGA GGAAGGCTGC 1980  
 GTGGCAGCAG ACACACGGGT CGCCACGGTCC CGCCGTAATC TCCTTACCGT GCTTATCCGG 2040  
 GCTCCGGCTC GGTGCACGCC AGGGTGTGGC CGCCTCTGAG CAGACTTTGT CGTGTTCAC 2100  
 AGTGGTGTGCG TGTTCGGGG ACTCCGATCC GCGGCGAGCG ACCGAGCGTG TAAAAGAGTT 2160  
 15 CCTACTAGGT ACGTTCATTG TATCTGGACG ACGGGCAGCG GACAATTTGC TGTAAGAGAG 2220  
 GGGCAGTTTT TTTTATAGAA AACAGAGAAT TCCGTTGAGC TAATTGTAAT TCAACAAATA 2280  
 AGCTATTAGT TGGTTTTAGC TTAGATTAAG GAAGCTAACG ACTAATAGCT AATAATTAGT 2340  
 TGGTTATTA GTTGACTCAT TTTAAGGCCC TGTTTCAATC TCGCGAGATA AACTTTAGCA 2400  
 GCTATTTTTT AGCTACTTTT AGCCATTTGT AATCTAAACA GGAGAGCTAA TGGTGGTAAT 2460  
 20 TGAAACTAAA CTTTAGCACT TCAATTCATA TAGCTAAAGT TTAGCAGGAA GCTAAACTTT 2520  
 ATCCCGTGAG ATTGAAACGG GGCCTAAATC TCTCAGCTAT TTTTGATGCA AATTACTGTC 2580  
 ACTACTGGAA TCGAGCGCTT TGCCGAGTGT CAAAGCCTGA AAAACACTCC GTAAAGACTT 2640  
 TGCCTAGTGT GACACTCGAC AAAGAGATCT CGACGAACAG TACATCGACA ACGGCTTCTT 2700  
 TGTCGAGTAC TTTTATCGG ACACCTTGCA AAGTCTTTGT CGAGTGAAT ACATTGAAAC 2760  
 25 TCTATGATT TATGTGTAGG TCACTTAGT TCTACACAT AGTACGTCAC AACTTTACCG 2820  
 AAACATTATC AAATTTTTAT CACAACCTCT ATATATGATA TCATGACATG TGGACAAGTT 2880  
 TCATTAATTT CTGACTTTAT TTGTGTTTTA TACAATTTTT AAACAACCTAG ATAACAAGTT 2940  
 CACGGTCATG TTAGTGAGC ATGGTGCTT AAGATTCTGG TCTGCTTCTG AAATCGGTGCG 3000  
 TAACTTGTGC TAGATAACAT GCATATCATT TATTTTGCAT GCACGGTTTT CCATGTTTCG 3060  
 30 AGTGACTTGC AGTTTAAATG TGAATTTTCC GAAGAAATTC AAATAAACGA ACTAAATCTA 3120  
 ATATTTATAG AAAACATTTT TGTAATATG TAATTGTGCC AAAATGGTAC ATGTAGATCT 3180  
 ACATAGTGTA GGAACATACC ACAAAGGATT TGGTTGGCAA AATAAAAAAA ATAAATATA 3240  
 CTTTATCGAG TGTCCAAGGA TGGCACTCGG CAAGCTTGGC GTAATCATGG TCATAGCTGT 3300  
 TTCCTGTGTG AAATTGTTAT CCGCTCACA TTCCACACAA CATACGAGCC GGAAGCATAA 3360  
 35 AGTGTAAGC CTGGGGTGCC TAATGAGTGA GCTAACTCAC ATTAATTGCG TTGCGCTCAC 3420  
 TGCCCGCTTT CCAGTCGGGA AACCTGTCGT GCCAGCTGCA TTAATGAATC GGCCAACGCG 3480  
 CGGGGAGAGG CGGTTTGGT ATTGGGCGCT CTCCGCTTC CTCGCTCACT GACTCGTGC 3540  
 GTCGGTCTG TCGGCTGCGG CGAGCGGTAT CAGCTCACTC AAAGGCGGTA ATACGGTTAT 3600  
 CCACAGAATC AGGGGATAAC GCAGGAAAGA ACATGTGAGC AAAAGGCCAG CAAAAGGCCA 3660  
 40 GGAACCGTAA AAAGGCCGCG TTGCTGGCGT TTTTCCATAG GCTCCGCCCC CCTGACGAGC 3720  
 ATCACAACAAA TCGACGCTCA AGTCAGAGGT GGCGAAACCC GACAGGACTA TAAAGATACC 3780  
 AGGCGTTTTCC CCCTGGAAGC TCCCTCGTGC GCTCTCCTGT TCCGACCCTG CCGTTACCG 3840  
 GATACCTGTC CGCCTTTCTC CCTTCGGGAA GCGTGGCGCT TTCTCAATGC TCACGCTGTA 3900  
 GGTATCTCAG TTCGGTGTAG GTCGTTGCT CCAAGCTGGG CTGTGTGAC GAACCCCGG 3960  
 45 TTCAGCCCGA CCGCTGCGCC TTATCCGCTA ACTATCGTCT TGAGTCCAAC CCGGTAAGAC 4020  
 ACGACTTATC GCCACTGGCA GCAGCCACTG GTAACAGGAT TAGCAGAGCG AGGTATGTAG 4080  
 GCGGTGCTAC AGAGTTCTTG AAGTGGTGGC CTAACCTACG CTACACTAGA AGGACAGTAT 4140  
 TTGGTATCTG CGCTCTGCTG AAGCCAGTTA CCTTCGGAAA AAGAGTTGGT AGCTCTTGAT 4200  
 CCGGCAACAA AACCACCGCT GGTAGCGGTG GTTTTTTTGT TTGCAAGCAG CAGATTACGC 4260  
 50 GCAGAAAAAA AGGATCTCAA GAAGATCCTT TGATCTTTTC TACGGGGTCT GACGCTCAGT 4320  
 GGAACGAAAA CTCACGTAA GGGATTTTGG TCATGAGATT ATCAAAAAGG ATCTTCACCT 4380  
 AGATCCTTTT AAATTAACAA TGAAGTTTAA AATCAATCTA AAGTATATAT GAGTAAACTT 4440  
 GGTCTGACAG TTACCAATGC TTAATCAGTG AGGCACCTAT CTCAGCGATC TGTCTATTTT 4500  
 GTTCATCCAT AGTTGCCTGA CTCCCCGTCG TGTAAGATAAC TACGATACGG GAGGGCTTAC 4560  
 55 CATCTGGCCC CAGTGCTGCA ATGATACCGC GAGACCCACG CTCACCGGCT CCAGATTTAT 4620  
 CAGCAATAAA CCAGCCAGCC GGAAGGGCCG AGCGCAGAAG TGGTCTGCA ACTTTATCCG 4680  
 CCTCCATCCA GTCTATTAAT TGTGCGCGG AAGCTAGAGT AAGTAGTTTC CAGTTAATA 4740  
 GTTGGCGCAA CGTTGTTGCC ATTGCTACAG CACTGTGGT GTCACGCTCG TCGTTGGTA 4800  
 TGGCTTCATT CAGCTCCGGT TCCCAACGAT CAAGGCGAGT TACATGATCC CCCATGTTGT 4860  
 60 GCAAAAAAGC GGTTAGCTCC TTCGGTCTC CGATCGTTGT CAGAAGTAAG TTGGCCGCGAG 4920  
 TGTATCACT CATGGTTATG GCAGCACTGC ATAATTCTCT TACTGTCTAT CCATCCGTAA 4980  
 GATGCTTTTC TGTGACTGGT GAGTACTCAA CCAAGTCATT CTGAGAATAG TGTATGCGGC 5040  
 GACCGAGTTG CTCTTGCCCC GCGTCAATAC GGGGAATAC CGCGCCACAT AGCAGAACTT 5100  
 TAAAAGTGCT CATATTGGA AAACGTTCTT CGGGGCGAAA ACTCTCAAGG ATCTTACCGC 5160  
 65 TGTGAGATC CAGTTCGATG TAACCCACTC GTGCACCCAA CTGATCTTCA GCATCTTTA 5220  
 CTTTACCAG CGTTTCTGGG TGAGCAAAAA CAGGAAGGCA AAATGCCGCA AAAAAGGGAA 5280

TAAGGGCGAC ACGGAAATGT TGAATACTCA TACTCTTCCT TTTTCAATAT TATTGAAGCA 5340  
TTTATCAGGG TTATTGTCTC ATGAGCGGAT ACATATTTGA ATGTATTTAG AAAAATAAAC 5400  
AAATAGGGGT TCCGCGCACA TTTCCCCGAA AAGTGCCACC TGACGTCTAA GAAACCATTA 5460  
TTATCATGAC ATTAACCTAT AAAAATAGGC GTATCACGAG GCCCTTTCGT C 5511

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 5115 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

GTTGGGAGCT CTCCCATATG GTCGACCTGC AGGCGGCCGC TCTAGAACTA GTGGATCCCC 60  
CCCTCGAGGT CGACGGTATC GATAAGCTTG ATATCTTACA AGGCCAGCC CAGCGACCTA 120  
20 TTACACAGCC CGCTCGGGCC CGCGACGTCG GGACACATCT TCTTCCCCCT TTTGGTGAAG 180  
CTCTGCTCGC AGCTGTCCGG CTCCTTGAC GTTCGTGTGG CAGATTCATC TGTGTCTCG 240  
TCTCTGTGC TTCCTGGGTA GCTTGTGTAG TGGAGCTGAC ATGGTCTGAG CAGGCTTAAA 300  
ATTTGCTCGT AGACGAGGAG TACCAGCACA GCACGTTGCG GATTTCTCTG CCTGTGAAGT 360  
GCAACGTCTA GGATTGTAC ACGCCTTGGT CGCGTCGCGT CGCGTCGCGT CGATGCGGTG 420  
25 GTGAGCAGAG CAGCAACAGC TGGGCGGCC AACGTTGGCT TCCGTGTCTT CGTCGTACGT 480  
ACGCGCGCGC CGGGGACACG CAGCAGAGAG CGGAGAGCGA GCCGTGCACG GGGAGGTGGT 540  
GTGGAAGTGG AGCCGCGCGC CCGGCCGCC GCGCCCGGTG GGCAACCCAA AAGTACCCAC 600  
GACAAGCGAA GGCGCCAAAG CGATCCAAGC TCCGGAACGC AACAGCATGC GTCGCGTCGG 660  
AGAGCCAGCC ACAAGCAGCC GAGAACCGAA CCGGTGGGCG ACGCGTCATG GGACGGACGC 720  
30 GGGCGACGCT TCCAAACGGG CCACGTACGC CGGCGTGTGC GTGCGTGCAG ACGACAAGCC 780  
AAGCGAGGC AGCCCCGAT CGGAAAAGCG TTTGGGCGC GAGCGCTGGC GTGCGGTCTA 840  
GTCGCTGGTG CGCAGTGCCG GGGGGAACGG GTATCGTGGG GGGCGCGGGC GGAGGAGAGC 900  
GTGGCGAGGG CCGAGAGCAG CGCGCGGCCG GGTCACGCAA CGCGCCCCAC GTACTGCCCT 960  
CCCCCTCCGC GCGCGCTAGA AATACCGAGG CCTGGACCGG GGGGGGGCCC CGTCACATCC 1020  
35 ATCCATCGAC CGATCGATCG CCACAGCCAA CACCACCCGC CGAGGCGACG CGACAGCCGC 1080  
CAGGAGGAAG GAATAAACTC ACTGCCAGCC AGTGAAGGGG GAGAAGTGTA CTGCTCCGTC 1140  
GACCATGCG CGACCCGCC GGCAGGGCTG CTCATCTCGT CGACGACCAG GTTCTGTTCC 1200  
GATCCGATCC GATCCTGTCC TTGAGTTTCG TCCAGATCCT GCGCGGTATC TCGTGTGTTG 1260  
ATGATCCAGG TTCTTCGAAC CTAAATCTGT CCGTGCACAC GTCTTTTCTC TCTCTCCTAC 1320  
40 GCAGTGGATT AATCGCCATG GCCACCAGCA AGGGCCTCAA GGGTGTGATG GTGTGTTTAC 1380  
TTATACTGGG GTTGGTTCTC GAACAGGTGC AAGTAGAAGG CAAGAGTTGC TGCAAGAGTA 1440  
CCCTGGGAAG GAAGTGCTAC AACCTTTGCA AAGTCAAAAG CGCCAAGAAG CTTTGCGCAG 1500  
GCGTCTGCAA GTGTAAGCTG ACTAGTAGCG GAAATGCCC GAAAGGCTTC CCCAAATTGG 1560  
CCCTTGTTGC CAACTCAGAT GAACAGACA CCGTCAAGTA TTGCAACTG GGGTGTGAGG 1620  
45 CTTCCATGTG TGACTACATG GTCAACGCAG CTGCTGACGA CGAAGAAATG AAACCTCTATT 1680  
TGGAAAATTG TGGTGTATGCT TGTGTCAATT TCTGCAACGG TGATGCTGGC CTCACATCCC 1740  
TTAGTGCTTA AGTTCGACGT CGGGCCCTCT AGATGCGGCC CGGGTGAAGA GTTCGCCCTG 1800  
CAGGGCCCCCT GATCTCGCGC GTGGTGCAAA GATGTTGGGA CATCTTCTTA TATATGCTGT 1860  
TTCGCTTATG TGATATGGAC AAGTATGTGT AGATGCTTGC TTGTGCTAGT GTAATGTAGT 1920  
50 GTAGTGGTGG CCAGTGGCAC AACCTAATAA GCGCATGAAC TAATTGCTTG CGTGTGTAGT 1980  
TAAGTACCGA TCGGTAATTT TATATTGCGA GTAAATAAAT GGACCTGTAG TGGTGGAGTA 2040  
AATAATCCCT GCTGTTCCGT GTTCTTATCG CTCCTCGTAT AGATATTATA TAGAGTACAT 2100  
TTTTCTCTCT CTGAATCCTA CGTGTGTGAA ATTTCTATAT CATTACTGTA AAATTTCTGC 2160  
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55 GGCCACCAAAG AGCTGCTGCG GACTGCCAAA CGCTCAGATT TTCAGCTAGC TTCTATAAAA 2280  
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TACGTAATCG TAATGATACT CAGATTCTCT CCACAGCCAG ATTCTCTCA CAGCCAGATT 2460  
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60 GGCTTTCCCC GTCAAGCTCT AAATCGGGGG CTCCTTTAG GGTTCGATT TAGAGCTTTA 2580  
CGGCACCTCG ACCGCAAAAA ACTTGATTTG GGTGATGGTT CACGTAGTGG GCCATCGCCC 2640  
TGATAGACGG TTTTTCGCCC TTTGACGTTG GAGTCCACGT TCTTAATAG TGGACTCTTG 2700  
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65 TTTAACAAAA TATTAACGTT TACAATTTTCG CCTGATGCGG TATTTCTCC TTACGCATCT 2880  
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 TAAATGCTTC AATAATATTG AAAAAGGAAG AGTATGAGTA TTCAACATT CCGTGTGCGC 3060  
 CTTATTCCTT TTTTTCGGC ATTTTGCTT CTTGTTTTG CTCACCCAGA AACGCTGGTG 3120  
 5 AAAGTAAAG ATGCTGAAGA TCAGTTGGGT GCACGAGTGG GTTACATCGA ACTGGATCTC 3180  
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 GGTGCGCGGG CGCGGTATTG TCAGAATGAC TTGGTTGAGT ACTCACCAGT CACAGAAAAG 3360  
 CATCTTACGG ATGGCATGAC AGTAAGAGAA TTATGCAGTG CTGCCATAAC CATGAGTGAT 3420  
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 10 TTGCACAACA TGGGGGATCA TGTAACTCGC CTTGATCGTT GGGAACCGGA GCTGAATGAA 3540  
 GGCATACCAA ACGACGAGCG TGACACCACG ATGCCTGTAG CAATGCCAAC AACGTTGCGC 3600  
 AAACATTAA CTGGCGAACT ACTTACTCTA GCTTCCCGGC AACAATTAAT AGACTGGATG 3660  
 GAGGCGGATA AAGTTGCAGG ACCACTTCTG CGCTCGGCCC TTCCGGCTGG CTGGTTTATT 3720  
 GCTGATAAAT CTGGAGCCGG TGAGCGTGGG TCTCGCGGTA TCATTGCAGC ACTGGGGCCA 3780  
 15 GATGGTAAGC CCTCCCGTAT CGTAGTTATC TACACGACGG GGAGTCAGGC AACTATGGAT 3840  
 GAACGAAATA GACAGATCGC TGAGATAGGT GCCTCACTGA TTAAGCATTG GTAACGTGTC 3900  
 GACCAAGTTT ACTCATATAT ACTTTAGATT GATTTAAAC TTCATTTTAA ATTTAAAAGG 3960  
 ATCTAGGTGA AGATCCTTTT TGATAATCTC ATGACCAAAA TCCCTTAACG TGAGTTTTCG 4020  
 TTCCACTGAG CGTCAGACCC CGTAGAAAAG ATCAAAGGAT CTCTTGAGA TCCTTTTTTT 4080  
 20 CTGCGCGTAA TCTGCTGCTT GCAAACAAAA AAACCACCGC TACCAGCGGT GGTGTTGTTG 4140  
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 CCGCTACAT ACCTCGCTCT GCTAATCCTG TTACCAGTGG CTGCTGCCAG TGGCGATAAG 4320  
 TCGTGTCTTA CCGGTTGGA CTCAAGACGA TAGTTACCGG ATAAGGCGCA GCGGTCGGGC 4380  
 25 TGAACGGGGG GTTCGTGCAC ACAGCCCGC TTGGAGCGAA CGACCTACAC CGAACTGAGA 4440  
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 GCCTGGTATC TTTATAGTCC TGTCGGGTTT CGCCACCTCT GACTTGAGCG TCGATTTTGT 4620  
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 30 TTCCTGGCT TTTGCTGGCC TTTTGCTCAC ATGTTCTTTC CTGCGTTATC CCCTGATTCT 4740  
 GTGGATAACC GTATTACCGC CTTTGAGTGA GCTGATACCG CTCGCCGAG CGAACGACC 4800  
 GAGCGCAGCG AGTCAGTGAG CGAGGAAGCG GAAGAGCGCC CAATACGCAA ACCGCCTCTC 4860  
 CCCGCGCGTT GGCCGATTCA TTAATGCAGC TGGCAGACA GGTTTCCCGA CTGGAAGCG 4920  
 GGCAGTGAGC GCAACGCAAT TAATGTGAGT TAGCTCACTC ATTAGGCACC CCAGGCTTTA 4980  
 35 CACTTTATGC TTCCGGCTCG TATGTTGTGT GGAATTGTGA GCGGATAACA ATTTACACA 5040  
 GGAAACAGCT ATGACCATGA TTACGCCAAG CTATTTAGGT GACACTATAG AATACTCAAG 5100  
 CTATGCATCC AACGC 5115

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

40

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 5392 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

45

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

50

CTAATTTGTA AGCGTTAATA TTTTGTTAAA ATTCGCGTTA AATTTTTGTT AAATCAGCTC 60  
 ATTTTTTAA CAATAGGCCG AAATCGGCAA AATCCCTTAT AAATCAAAAG AATAGACCGA 120  
 GATAGGGTTG AGTGTGTTTC CAGTTTGGAA CAAGAGTCCA CTATTAAAGA ACGTGGACTC 180  
 CAACGTCAAA GGGCGAAAAA CCGTCTATCA GGGCGATGGC CCACTACGTG AACCATCACC 240  
 55 CTAATCAAGT TTTTGGGGT CGAGGTGCCG TAAAGCACTA AATCGGAACC CTAAGGGGAG 300  
 CCCCCGATT AGAGCTTGAC GGGGAAAGCC GGCGAACGTG GCGAGAAAGG AAGGGAAGAA 360  
 AGCGAAAGGA GCGGGCGCTA GGGCGCTGGC AAGTGTAGCG GTCACGCTGC GCGTAACCAC 420  
 CACACCCGCC GCGCTTAATG CGCCGCTACA GGGCGCGTCC CATTGCGCAT TCAGGCTGCG 480  
 CAACTGTTGG GAAGGGCGAT CGGTGCGGGC CTCTTCGCTA TTACGCCAGC TGGCGAAAGG 540  
 60 GGGATGTGCT GCAAGGCGAT TAAGTTGGGT AACGCCAGGG TTTTCCAGT CACGACGTTG 600  
 TAAACGACG GCCAGTGAGC GCGCGTAATA CGACTCACTA TAGGGCGAAT TGGAGCTCCA 660  
 CCGCGGTGGC GGCCGCTCTA GATTATATAA TTTATAAGCT AAACAACCCG GCCCTAAAGC 720  
 ACTATCGTAT CACCTATCTA AATAAGTCAC GGGAGTTTCG AACGTCCACT TCGTCGCACG 780  
 GAATTGCGATG TTTCTTGGT GAAGCATATT CACGCAATCT CCACACATAA AGGTTTATGT 840  
 65 ATAACTTAC ATTTAGCTCA GTTTAATTAC AGTCTTATTT GGATGCATAT GTATGGTTCT 900  
 CAATCCATAT AAGTTAGAGT AAAAAATAAG TTTAAATTTT ATCTTAATTC ACTCCAACAT 960



ATATGGATCT ACAATACTCA TGTGCATCCA AACAACTAC TTATATTGAG GTGAATTTGG 1020  
 TAGAAATTAA ACTAATTAC ACTAAGCC AATCTTACT ATATTAAAGC ACCAGTTTCA 1080  
 ACGATCGTCC CGCGTCAATA TTATTAATAA ACTCCTACAT TTCTTTATAA TCAACCCGCA 1140  
 CTCTTAAAT CTCTTCTCTA CTACTATAAT AAGAGAGTTT ATGTACAAAA TAAGGTGAAA 1200  
 5 TTATCTATAA GTGTTCTGGA TATTGGTTGT TGGCTCCCAT ATTCACACAA CCTAATCAAT 1260  
 AGAAAAACATA TGTTTTATTA AAACAAAATT TATCATATAT CATATATATA TATATATCAT 1320  
 ATATATATAT AAACCGTAGC AATGCACGGG CATATACTA GTGCAACTTA ATACATGTGT 1380  
 GTATTAAGAT GAATAAGAGG GTATCCAAAT AAAAACTTG TTGCTTACGT ATGGATCGAA 1440  
 AGGGGTTGGA AACGATTAAA CGATTAAATC TCTTCCTAGT CAAAATTGAA TAGAAGGAGA 1500  
 10 TTTAATATAT CCCAATCCCC TTCGATCATC CAGGTGCAAC CGTATAAGTC CTAAAGTGGT 1560  
 GAGGAACACG AAAGAACCAT GCATTGGCAT GTAAAGCTCC AAGAATTTGT TGTATCCTTA 1620  
 ACAACTCACA GAACATCAAC CAAAATTGCA CGTCAAGGGT ATTGGGTAAG AAATCACTAA 1680  
 ACAAACTCTC TCTGTGTGCA AAGAAACACG GTGAGTCATG CCGAGATCAT ACTCATCTGA 1740  
 TATACATGCT TACAGCTCAC AAGACATTAC AAACAACTCA TATTGCATTA CAAAGATCGT 1800  
 15 TTCATGAAAA ATAAAATAGG CCGGACAGGA CAAAAATCCT TGACGTGTAA AGTAAATTTA 1860  
 CAACAAAAAA AAAGCCATAT GTCAAGCTAA ATCTAATTCTG TTTTACGTAG ATCAACAACC 1920  
 TGTAGAAGGC AACAAAACCTG AGCCACGCAG AAGTACAGAA TGATTCCAGA TGAACCATCG 1980  
 ACGTGCTACG TAAAGAGAGT GACGAGTCAT ATACATTTGG CAAGAAACCA TGAAGCTGCC 2040  
 TACAGCCGTA TCGGTGGCAT AAGAACACAA GAAATTGTGT TAATTAATCA AAGTATATAA 2100  
 20 TAACGCTCGC ATGCCTGTGC ACTTCTCCAT CACCACCACT GGGTCTTCAG ACCATTAGCT 2160  
 TTATCTACTC CAGAGCGCAG AAGAACCCGA TCGACACCAT GACCAAGTTC ACAATCCTCC 2220  
 TCATCTCTCT TCTCTTCTGC ATCGCCACCA CTTGCAGCGC CTCCAAATGG CAGCACCAGC 2280  
 AAGATAGCTG CCGCAAGCAG CTTAAGGGGG TGAACCTCAC GCCCTGCGAG AAGCACATCA 2340  
 TGGAGAAGAT CCAAGGCCGC GGCATGACG ATGATGATGA TGACGACGAC AATCACATTC 2400  
 25 TCAGGACCAT GCGGGGGAAG AATCACTACA TACGGAAGAA GGAAGGAAAA GACGAAGACG 2460  
 AAGAAGAAGA AGGACACATG CAGAAGTGCT GCGCTTTGCA CTGGCATTGT GGGCTCTTAA 2520  
 GCTCGCTCAT TTCTGTGCTG CAGAAGATAA TGGAGAACCA GAGCGAGGAA CTGGAGGAGA 2580  
 AGGAGAAGAA GAAAATGGAG AAGGAGCTTA TGAACCTGGC TACTATGTGC AGGTTTGGGC 2640  
 CCATGATCGG GTGCGACTTG TCCTCCGATG ACTAAGTTGA TCCCCGGCGG TGTCCTCCAC 2700  
 30 TGAAGAACT ATGTGCTGTA GTATAGCCGC TGGCTAGCTA GCTAGTTGAG TCATTTAGCG 2760  
 GCGATGATTG AGTAATAATG TGTACGTCAT CACCATGCAT GGGTGGCAGT CTCAGTGTGA 2820  
 GCAATGACCT GAATGAACAA TTGAAATGAA AAGAAAAAAG TATTGTTCCA ATCTAAACGT 2880  
 TTTAACCTTT TAATAGGTTT ATACAATAAT TGATATATGT TTTCTGTATA TGTCTAATTT 2940  
 GTTATCATCC ATTTAGATAT AGACGAAAAA AAATCTAAGA ACTAAAACAA ATGCTAATTT 3000  
 35 GAAATGAAGG GAGTATATAT TGGGATAATG TCGATGAGAT CCTCGTAAT ATCACCGACA 3060  
 TCACACGTGT CCAGTTAATG TATCAGTGAT ACGTGTATTC ACATTTGTTG CGCGTAGGGC 3120  
 TACCAACAA TTTTGATCGA CTATCAGAAA GTCAACGGAA GCGAGTCGAC CTCGAGGGGG 3180  
 GGCCCGGTAC CCAGCTTTTG TTCCCTTTAG TGAGGGTTAA TTGCGCGCTT GCGTAATGA 3240  
 TGGTCATAGC TGTTTCTGT GTGAAATTGT TATCCGCTCA CAATTCCACA CAACATACGA 3300  
 40 GCCGGAAGCA TAAAGTGTA AGCCTGGGGT GCCTAATGAG TGAGCTAACT CACATTAATT 3360  
 GCGTTGCGCT CACTGCCCCG TTTCCAGTCG GGAAACCTGT CGTGCCAGCT GCATTAATGA 3420  
 ATCGGCCAAC GCGCGGGGAG AGGCGGTTTG CGTATTGGGC GCTCTTCCGC TTCCTCGCTC 3480  
 ACTGACTCGT TGCCTCGGT CGTTCGGGTG CGCGGAGCGG TATCAGCTCA CTCAAAGGCG 3540  
 GTAATACGGT TATCCACAGA ATCAGGGGAT AACGCAGGAA AGAACATGTG AGCAAAAGGC 3600  
 45 CAGCAAAAGG CCAGGAACCG TAAAAAGGCC GCGTTGCTGG CGTTTTTCCA TAGGCTCCGC 3660  
 CCCCCTGACG AGCATCACAA AAATCGACGC TCAAGTCAGA GGTGGCGAAA CCGACAGGA 3720  
 CTATAAAGAT ACCAGGCGTT TCCCCCTGGA AGCTCCCTCG TCGCTCTCC GTTCCGACC 3780  
 CTGCCGCTTA CCGGATACCT GTCCGCCTTT CTCCCTTCGG GAAGCGTGGC GCTTTCTCAT 3840  
 AGCTCACGCT GTAGGTATCT CAGTTCGGTG TAGGTCGTTT GCTCCAAGCT GGGCTGTGTG 3900  
 50 CACGAACCCC CCGTTCAGCC CGACCGCTGC GCCTTATCCG GTAACATCG TCTTGAGTCC 3960  
 AATCCGGTAA GACACGACTT ATCGGCACTG GCAGCAGCCA CTGGTAACAG GATTAGCAGA 4020  
 GCGAGGTATG TAGGCGGTGC TACAGAGTTC TTGAAGTGGT GGCCTAACTA CGGCTACACT 4080  
 AGAAGGACAG TATTTGGTAT CTGCGCTCTG CTGAAGCCAG TTACCTTCGG AAAAAGAGTT 4140  
 GGTAGCTCTT GATCCGGCAA ACAACCACC GCTGGTAGCG GTGGTTTTTT TGTTTGCAAG 4200  
 55 CAGCAGATTA CGCGCAGAAA AAAAGGATCT CAAGAAGATC CTTTGATCTT TTCTACGGGG 4260  
 TCTGACGCTC AGTGAACGA AAATCACGT TAAGGGATTT TGGTCATGAG ATTATCAAAA 4320  
 AGGATCTTCA CTAGATCCT TTTAAATTA AAATGAAGTT TAAATCAAT CTAAAGTATA 4380  
 TATGAGTAAA CTTGGTCTGA CAGTTACCAA TGCTTAATCA GTGAGGCACC TATCTCAGCG 4440  
 ATCTGTCTAT TTCGTTCTAT CATAGTTGCC TGACTCCCCG TCGTGTAGAT AACTACGATA 4500  
 60 CGGGAGGGCT TACCATCTGG CCCCAGTGCT GCAATGATAC CGCGAGACCC ACGCTACCG 4560  
 GCTCCAGATT TATCAGCAAT AAACCAGCCA GCCGGAAGGG CCGAGCGCAG AAGTGGTCTT 4620  
 GCAACTTTAT CCGCCTCCAT CCAGTCTATT AATTGTTGCC GGAAGCTAG AGTAAGTAGT 4680  
 TCGCCAGTTA ATAGTTTGGC CAACGTTGTT GCCATTGCTA CAGGCATCGT GGTGTCACGC 4740  
 TCGTCGTTTG GTATGGCTTC ATTCAGCTCC GGTTCCTAAC GATCAAGGCG AGTTACATGA 4800  
 65 TCCCCCATGT TGTGCAAAAA AGCGGTTAGC TCCTTCGGTC CTCCGATCGT TGTCAGAAGT 4860  
 AAGTTGGCCG CAGTGTATC ACTCATGGTT ATGGCAGCAC TGCATAATTC TCTTACTGTC 4920

ATGCCATCCG TAAGATGCTT TTCTGTGACT GGTGAGTACT CAACCAAGTC ATTCTGAGAA 4980  
TAGTGTATGC GGCGACCGAG TTGCTCTTGC CCGGCGTCAA TACGGGATAA TACCGCGCCA 5040  
CATAGCAGAA CTTTAAAAGT GTCATCATT GGAAAACGTT CTTCGGGGCG AAAACTCTCA 5100  
AGGATCTTAC CGCTGTTGAG ATCCAGTTTCG ATGTAACCCA CTCGTGCACC CAACTGATCT 5160  
5 TCAGCATCTT TTACTTTTAC CAGCGTTTCT GGGTGAGCAA AAACAGGAAG GCAAAATGCC 5220  
GCAAAAAAGG GAATAAGGGC GACACGGAAA TGTGAATAC TCATACTCTT CCTTTTCAA 5280  
TATTATTGAA GCATTTATCA GGGTTATTGT CTCATGAGCG GATACATATT TGAATGTATT 5340  
TAGAAAAATA AACAAATAGG GGTTCGCGC ACATTTCCCC GAAAAGTGCC AC 5392

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 5173 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

15 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

20 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

CTAAATTGTA AGCGTTAATA TTTTGTTAAA ATTCGCGTTA AATTTTGT AAATCAGCTC 60  
ATTTTAAAC CAATAGGCCG AAATCGGCAA AATCCCTTAT AAATCAAAAG AATAGACCGA 120  
GATAGGGTTG AGTGTGTTC CAGTTTGAA CAAGAGTCCA CTATTAAGA ACGTGGACTC 180  
25 CAACGTCAA GGGCGAAAA CCGTCTATCA GGGCGATGGC CCACTACGTG AACCATCACC 240  
CTAATCAAGT TTTTGGGGT CGAGGTGCCG TAAAGCACTA AATCGGAACC CTAAAGGGAG 300  
CCCCGATTT AGAGCTTGAC GGGGAAAGCC GCGAACGTG GCGAGAAAGG AAGGGAAGAA 360  
AGCGAAAGGA GCGGGCGCTA GGGCGCTGGC AAGTGAGCG GTCACGCTGC GCGTAACCAC 420  
CACACCCGCC GCGCTTAATG CGCCGCTACA GGGCGCGTCC CATTGCGCAT TCAGGCTGCG 480  
30 CAACTGTTGG GAAGGGCGAT CGGTGCGGGC CTCTTCGTA TTACGCCAGC TGGCGAAAGG 540  
GGGATGTCT GCAAGGCGAT TAAGTTGGT AACGCCAGGG TTTTCCAGT CACGACGTTG 600  
TAAAACGACG GCCAGTGAGC GCGCGTAATA CGACTCACTA TAGGGCGAAT TGGAGCTCCA 660  
CCGCGGTGGC GGCCGCTCTA GATTATATAA TTTATAAGCT AAACAACCCG GCCCTAAAGC 720  
ACTATCGTAT CACCTATCTA AATAAGTCAC GGGAGTTTCG AACGTCCACT TCGTCGCACG 780  
35 GAATTGCATG TTTCTTGTG GAAGCATATT CACGCAATCT CCACACATAA AGGTTTATGT 840  
ATAAACTTAC ATTTAGCTCA GTTTAATTAC AGTCTTATTT GGATGCATAT GTATGGTTCT 900  
CAATCCATAT AAGTTAGAGT AAAAAATAAG TTTAAATTTT ATCTTAATTC ACTCCAACAT 960  
ATATGGATCT ACAATACTCA TGTGCATCCA AACAACTAC TTATATTGAG GTGAATTTGG 1020  
TAGAAATTAA ACTAATTAC ACCTAAGCC AATCTTTACT ATATTAAAGC ACCAGTTTCA 1080  
40 ACGATCGTCC CGCGTCAATA TTATTAATAA ACTCCTACAT TTCTTTATAA TCAACCCGCA 1140  
CTCTTATAAT CTCTTCTCTA CTACTATAAT AAGAGAGTTT ATGTACAAAA TAAGGTGAAA 1200  
TTATCTATAA GTGTTCTGGA TATTGGTTGT TGGCTCCCAT ATTCACACAA CCTAATCAAT 1260  
AGAAAACATA GTTTTTATTA AAACAAAATT TATCATATAT CATATATATA TATATATCAT 1320  
ATATATATAT AAACCGTAGC AATGCAAGGG CATATACTA GTGCACTTA ATACATGTGT 1380  
45 GTATTAAGAT GAATAAGAGG GTATCCAAAT AAAAAACTTG TTGCTTACGT ATGGATCGAA 1440  
AGGGGTTGGA AACGATTAAA CGATTAAATC TCTTCTAGT CAAAATTGAA TAGAAGGAGA 1500  
TTAATATAT CCAATCCCC TTCGATCATC CAGGTGCAAC CGTATAAGTC CTAAAGTGGT 1560  
GAGGAACACG AAAGAACCAT GCATTGGCAT GTAAAGCTCC AAGAATTTGT TGTATCCTTA 1620  
ACAACTCACA GAACATCAAC CAAAATTGCA CGTCAAGGGT ATTGGGTAAG AAACAATCAA 1680  
50 ACAAATCCTC TCTGTGTGCA AAGAAACACG GTGAGTCATG CCGAGATCAT ACTCATCTGA 1740  
TATACATGCT TACAGCTCAC AAGACATTAC AAACAACCTA TATTGCATTA CAAAGATCGT 1800  
TTCATGAAAA ATAAAATAGG CCGGACAGGA CAAAATCCT TGACGTGTAA AGTAAATTTA 1860  
CAACAAAAAA AAAGCCATAT GTCAAGCTAA ATCTAATTCG TTTTACGTAG ATCAACAACC 1920  
TGTAAGAGGC AACAAAATG AGCCACGCAG AAGTACAGAA TGATTCCAGA TGAACCATCG 1980  
55 ACGTGCTACG TAAAGAGAGT GACGAGTCAT ATACATTTGG CAAGAAACCA TGAAGCTGCC 2040  
TACAGCCGTA TCGGTGGCAT AAGAACACAA GAAATTGTGT TAATTAATCA AAGCTATAAA 2100  
TAACGCTCGC ATGCCTGTGC ACTTCTCCAT CACCACCACT GGGTCTTCAG ACCATTAGCT 2160  
TTATCTACTC TACAGCGCAG AAGAACCCGA TCGACACCAT GAAGTCGGTG GAGAAGAAAC 2220  
CGAAGGGTGT GAAGACAGGT GCGGGTGACA AGCATAAGCT GAAGACAGAG TGGCCGGAGT 2280  
60 TGGTGGGGAA ATCGGTGGAG AAAGCCAAGA AGGTGATCCT GAAGGACAAG CCAGAGGCGC 2340  
AAATCATAGT TCTACCGGTT GGTACAAAGG TGGGTAAAGCA TTATAAGATC GACAAGGTCA 2400  
AGCTTTTGTG GGATAAAAAAG GACAACATCG CGCAGGTCCC CAGGGTCGGC TAGCCTCGAG 2460  
ATCCCCGGCG GTGTCCCCCA CTGAAGAAAC TATGTGCTGT AGTATAGCCG CTGGCTAGCT 2520  
AGTAGTTGA GTCATTAGC GGCGATGATT TGAATAAAT GTGTCACGCA TCACCATGCA 2580  
65 TGGGTGGCAG TCTCAGTGTG AGCAATGACC TGAATGAACA ATTGAAATGA AAAGAAAAAA 2640  
GTATTGTTCC AAATTAAACG TTTTAACTTT TTAATAGGTT TATACAATAA TTGATATATG 2700

TTTTCTGTAT ATGTCTAATT TGTTATCATC CATTTAGATA TAGACGAAAA AAAATCTAAG 2760  
AACTAAAACA AATGCTAATT TGAAATGAAG GGAGTATATA TTGGGATAAT GTCGATGAGA 2820  
TCCCTCGTAA TATCACCGAC ATCACACGTG TCCAGTTAAT GTATCAGTGA TACGTGTATT 2880  
CACATTTGTT GCGCGTAGGC GTACCCAACA ATTTTGATCG ACTATCAGAA AGTCAACGGA 2940  
5 AGCGAGTCGA CCTCGAAAAGG GGGCCCGGTA CCCAGCTTTT GTTCCCTTTA GTGAGGGTTA 3000  
ATTGCGCGCT TGGCGTAATC ATGGTCATAG CTGTTTCCTG TGTGAAATTG TTATCCGCTC 3060  
ACAATTCCAC ACAACATACG AGCCGGAAGC ATAAAGTGTA AAGCCTGGGG TGCCTAATGA 3120  
GTGAGCTAAC TCACATTAAT TGC GTTGC GC TCACTGCCCC CTTTCCAGTC GGGAAACCTG 3180  
TCGTGCCAGC TGCATTAATG AATCGGCCAA CGCGCGGGGA GAGGCGGTTT GCGTATTGGG 3240  
10 CGCTCTTCCG CTTCCTCGCT CACTGACTCG CTGCGCTCGG TCGTTCGGCT GCGGCGAGCG 3300  
GTATCAGCTC ACTCAAAGGC GGTAATACGG TTATCCACAG AATCAGGGGA TAACGCAGGA 3360  
AAGAACAATGT GAGCAAAAGG CCAGCAAAAG GCCAGGAACC GTAAAAAGGC CGCGTTGCTG 3420  
GCGTTTTTCC ATAGGCTCCG CCCCCCTGAC GAGCATCACA AAAATCGACG CTCAAGTCAG 3480  
AGGTGGCGAA ACCCGACAGG ACTATAAAGA TACCAGGCGT TTCCCCCTGG AAGCTCCCTC 3540  
15 GTGCGCTCTC CTGTTCCGAC CCTGCCGCTT ACCGGATACC TGTCCGCCTT TCTCCCTTCG 3600  
GGAAGCGTGG CGCTTTCTCA TAGCTCACGC TGTAGGTATC TCAGTTCGGT GTAGGTGCTT 3660  
CGTCCAAGC TGGGTGTGT GCACGAACCC CCCGTTTCAGC CCGACCGCTG CGCCTTATCC 3720  
GGTAACATC GTCTTGAGTC CAACCCGGTA AGACAGGACT TATCGCCACT GGCAGCAGCC 3780  
ACTGGTAACA GGATTAGCAG AGCGAGGTAT GTAGGCGGTG CTACAGAGTT CTTGAAGTGG 3840  
20 TGGCCTAACT ACGGCTACAC TAGAAGGACA GTATTTGGTA TCTGCGCTCT GCTGAAGCCA 3900  
GTTACCTTCG GAAAAAGAGT TGGTAGCTCT TGATCCGGCA AACAAACCAC CGCTGGTAGC 3960  
GGTGGTTTTT TTGTTTGCAA GCAGCAGATT ACGCGCAGAA AAAAAGGATC TCAAGAAGAT 4020  
CCTTTGATCT TTTCTACGGG GTCTGACGCT CAGTGAACG AAAACTCACG TTAAGGGATT 4080  
TTGGTCATGA GATTATCAAA AAGGATCTTC ACCTAGATCC TTTTAAATTA AAAATGAAGT 4140  
25 TTTAAATCAA TCTAAAGTAT ATATGAGTAA ACTTGGTCTG ACAGTTACCA ATGCTTAATC 4200  
AGTGAGGCAC CTATCTCAGC GATCTGTCTA TTTCGTTTCA CCATAGTTGC CTGACTCCCC 4260  
GTCGTGTAGA TAACTACGAT ACGGGAGGGC TTACCATCTG GCCCCAGTGC TGCAATGATA 4320  
CCGCGAGACC CACGCTCACC GGCTCCAGAT TTATCAGCAA TAAACCAGCC AGCCGGAAGG 4380  
GCCGAGCGCA GAAGTGGTCC TGCAACTTTA TCCGCCTCCA TCCAGTCTAT TAATTGTTGC 4440  
30 CGGGAAGCTA GAGTAAGTAG TTCGCCAGTT AATAGTTTGC GCAACGTTGT TGCCATTGCT 4500  
ACAGGCATCG TGGTGTACG CTCGTCGTTT GGTATGGCTT CATTAGCTC CGGTTCCCAA 4560  
CGATCAAGGC GAGTTACATG ATCCCCCATG TTGTGCAAAA AAGCGGTTAG CTCCTTCGGT 4620  
CCTCCGATCG TTGTCAGAAG TAAGTTGGCC GCAGTGTAT CACTCATGGT TATGGCAGCA 4680  
CTGCATAATT CTCTTACTGT CATGCCATCC GTAAGATGCT TTTCTGTGAC TGGTGAGTAC 4740  
35 TCAACCAAGT CATTCTGAGA ATAGTGTATG CGGCGACCGA GTTGCTCTTG CCCGGCGTCA 4800  
ATACGGGATA ATACCGCGCC ACATAGCAGA ACTTTAAAAAG TGCTCATCAT TGGAAAACGT 4860  
TCTTCGGGGC GAAAACCTCTC AAGGATCTTA CCGCTGTTGA GATCCAGTTC GATGTAACCC 4920  
ACTCGTGAC CCAACTGATC TTCAGCATCT TTTACTTTCA CCAGCGTTTC TGGGTGAGCA 4980  
AAAACAGGAA GGCAAAATGC CGCAAAAAAG GGAATAAGGG CGACACGGAA ATGTTGAATA 5040  
40 CTCATACTCT TCCTTTTTCA ATATTATTGA AGCATTATC AGGGTTATTG TCTCATGAGC 5100  
GGATACATAT TTGAATGTAT TTAGAAAAAT AAACAAATAG GGGTCCGCG CACATTTCCTC 5160  
CGAAAAAGTGC CAC 5173

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 54 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

AGTATAAGTA AACACACCAT CACACCCTTG AGGCCCTTGC TGGTGGCCAT GGTG 54

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 55 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

5 CCTCACATCC CTTAGTGCCT AAGTTCGACG TCGGGCCCTC TAGTCGACGG ATCCA 55

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 10 (A) LENGTH: 35 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

AGCGGAAAAT GCCCGAAAGG CTTCCCCAAA TTGGC 35

20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 25 (A) LENGTH: 45 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

30 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

TGCGCAGGCG TCTGCAAGTG TAAGCTGACT AGTAGCGGAA AATGC 45

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

35 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 40 (A) LENGTH: 50 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

45 TACAACCTTT GCAAAGTCAA AGGCGCCAAG AAGCTTTGCG CAGGCGTCTG 50

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

50 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 50 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

55 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: Other

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

60 GCAAGAGTTG CTGCAAGAGT ACCCTGGGAA GGAAGTGCTA CAACCTTTGC 50

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/02061

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/82 C12N15/29 A01H5/00 A01H5/10

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N A01H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 97 28247 A (BIOCEM ;LUDEVID DOLORES (ES); TORRENT MARGARITA (ES); ALVAREZ INAK) 7 August 1997 (1997-08-07)	1-3,5-7, 9-21
Y	the whole document	4,8,14
Y	WO 93 03160 A (DU PONT) 18 February 1993 (1993-02-18) page 92, line 8 - line 10	4
Y	WO 97 35023 A (PIONEER HI BRED INT) 25 September 1997 (1997-09-25) page 19, line 6 - line 9	8,14
Y	WO 97 41239 A (PIONEER HI BRED INT ;BEACH LARRY R (US)) 6 November 1997 (1997-11-06) the whole document	8
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 July 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/07/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Maddox, A

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/02061

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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